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For DECEMBER 1740.

CONTAINING,

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I. A PLAN of the City and Harbour of *La Vera Cruz*, the principal Port of *New-Spain*.

II. PROCEEDINGS in the Senate of *Great Lilliput*, continued.

1. Remainder of Urg; *Pulnub's* Speech for a Bill to encourage Seamen.
2. Debate on the Estimate of the Navy. Speeches of Hurgos *Blatimore* and *Polgarth*; Hurgolens *Werga*, *Odnenen* and *Tegon*; Urgs *Snadsy*, *Cluckerbutt*, *Croteb*, *Pulnub* and *Heagh*.

III. LIFE of Sir *Fran. Drake* continued.

IV. LIFE of *John Philip Barretier*, who translated a Work from the *Hebrew*, in his eleventh Year, added thereto a Body of curious Annotations.

V. DISSERTATIONS, Letters, *&c.* Rules for writing Epitaphs. Scheme of a Bill for Recovering of small Debts. Queries relating to the *English* Shipping. Story of *Veterona*, &c.

VI. SELECT Essays from the Papers. On the King's Speech. State of Affairs at home and abroad. The Civil-List and Placemen, ablest to contribute towards the War. On the Fall of Great Ministers. Of the Languages used in Treaties

VII. GENERAL List of his Majesty's Land-Forces, and Marines. The Ranks of the several Corps. Number and Pay of Half-pay Officers.

VIII. POETRY. *Enigmas* vindicated. *Hor.* Ode 2. Book 3. imitated by Mr. *Titley*. Answer to it, by Dr. *Bentley*. Specimens of Mrs. *Dixon's* Poems. Odes from *Anacreon* by Mr. *Berry*. To the Lady who signs *Eliza*. Epitaph on *Van Tromp*. To Mrs. *Charlotte Brereton*. On the Nativity of Christ. A Visit to *Zink*. On a Recovery.

IX. HISTORICAL Chronicle, *&c.* *Russian* and *Prussian* Transactions.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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THE Gentleman's Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1740.

PROCEEDINGS *and* DEBATES *in the Senate of* LILLIPUT.

Concluſion of Urg; Pulnub's *Speech.* (from *p.* 545).

HAD I in the leaſt imagined, Sir, that a Want of Decorum would have been imputed to me, for moving this Affair before the Crown had Time to do it, I would, moſt certainly, have given it an Opportunity to make ſo popular a Propoſal; but as I have, without intending any Diſreſpect, made the Motion, I cannot for fear of the fatal Conſequence already noted, retract it.

That the Motion is popular, is, in my Opinion, a very ſtrong Proof that it is right; but this Popularity might have been ſhared by the Honourable Gentleman near me, and every Gentleman in this Houſe, if it had not been oppoſed. The Diſagreement among ſome Gentlemen, whoſe Sentiments are generally the ſame, is very remarkable on this Occaſion. Some of them ſay, the Bill is ſo popular and well concerted, that the Crown ought to have the Credit of propoſing it; others tell us, that it is an unneceſſary and dangerous Incroachment upon the Prerogative, and that it cannot paſs without Injuſtice to our Merchants, our Land-Holders, and the People.

Theſe Arguments, Sir, it is not my Buſineſs to reconcile: If we ſhould poſtpone the Motion in expectation of a Meſſage from the Crown, I am afraid it would produce a Diviſion in his Majeſty's Councils; and, therefore, to preſerve the uſual Unanimity of them it ſeems proper, to enquire immediately into the Merits of the Bill. For this End I ſhall lay before you, the Reaſons that induced me to make this Motion, and anſwer ſome Objections that have been raiſed againſt it.

In the late Empreſs's War, Sir, we had ſo great Succeſs, and gained ſo much Glory, that I think we ought always to propoſe the Meaſures taken at that time for our Imitation. And therefore about two Seſſions ago, when a War with *Iberia* became unavoidable, I began to recollect the Regulations that were then made. The Support of a powerful Alliance upon the Continent, I foreſaw, that we were not now to expect; and that, therefore, it would be more neceſſary for us to make the beſt Uſe of our own Strength. Amongſt the other Methods taken in the laſt War, for animating the Efforts of our own Forces, I obſerv'd that Laws had been made for encouraging the Seamen, and for inciting private Men to join together in Societies, for the Sake

Sake of making Conquests. As those Laws were in Force only during that War, I thought it would be necessary to revive them in a new War with *Iberia*. For that Purpose, a Bill was brought in two Sessions ago, but rejected, because we were not come to an actual Rupture. That Objection being now removed, I thought it necessary to offer the Bill again to the House, by the Motion now under your Consideration.

To encourage our Seamen to do their Duty, and to unite private Men, at their own Expence, to attack and distress the Enemy, must necessarily contribute greatly to a vigorous Prosecution of the War, which, if vigorously prosecuted, cannot be long. As the Affairs of *Dogalia* stand at present, our very Being depends upon bringing this War to a speedy Conclusion. There is a Spirit of late raised in every Nation throughout this Part of the World, for improving their Trade, Navigation, and Manufactures, and not only the two great Rivals of our Trade, the *Belgians* and *Blefuscudians*, but all other Nations, except us and our Enemies, are in perfect Tranquillity. What then shall become of us, if by a languid Prosecution of the War we allow our Trade to be interrupted by Privateers under *Iberian* Colours; whilst our Rivals are carrying on theirs without any Disturbance? By the Difference of Freight and Insurance, they will be enabled to under-sell us, and in a few *Moons* to engross all the Markets in the World. *Iberia* has no Trade to lose or be interrupted, except that between one Part of her own Dominions and another; which may indeed be suspended, but cannot be lost. The *Iberians*, therefore, can lose nothing by the Continuance of the War, except what we take from them; whereas, we may be undone, even tho' we should be successful. For this Reason it is our Business to take every Method, that can bring the War to a speedy, as well as honourable Conclusion, and in the mean time to prevent our Trade, by all possible Means, from being interrupted by the Enemy's Privateers. And for this Purpose, Sir, what can we do better than encourage our Seamen, by a pecuniary Reward, diligently to seek out, persue and vigorously attack them? And as all their Treasure must now be brought from the *Western-Idias*, not in Fleets and Squadrons, but in single Ships, we shall soonest distress them, and compell them to reasonable Terms, by intercepting these golden Vessels. And, Sir, what can more effectually encourage our Seamen to be vigilant in such Expeditions, than an Assurance by a solemn Act of the Legislature, that whatever they take shall be their own.

But, Sir, as this will not of itself reduce *Iberia* to a speedy Compliance, and as some national Advantage ought to compensate the great Charge of carrying on the War, which can only be gained by possessing ourselves of some of the *Iberian* Settlements in *Columbia*, we ought to think better of such Projects. That we ought to seize the whole *Iberian Columbia*, I cannot affirm, but if we should seize the Whole, or the greatest Part, which, I believe, is far from impossible, we might *hold* it till the Court of *Iberia* should agree to give us Satisfaction for all past Injuries, and Security against all future. We ought even to retain the Property of some Parts of the *Western Idias*, not only as a Compensation for all our Expences, but as a Security for our Trade in time to come.

This, in my Opinion, Sir, is the only effectual Method of putting a speedy End to the War. By which, while we confine it to the Sea, the *Iberians* can be no great Sufferers, but after all our Precaution will probably be Gainers; and, therefore, we shall never be able by such a War to force them into reasonable Terms; but if we should once turn them out of their Possessions in *Columbia*, they will recover those Dominions by any Concessions. I am sorry to find that no such

such Measures were concerted before we began Hostilities, for with the Execution of such Measures, we ought in good Policy to have opened the War, as no other Method of Proceeding can procure us either Peace, Composition, or Security.

As it must be evident, Sir, to every Gentleman that considers the Circumstances of the two Nations that what I have now asserted, is true, ought we not to encourage private Men to assist the Publick, by making Conquests upon the Enemies Settlements? Would it not contribute to the Success of any publick Expedition, if private Adventurers, should harass the Enemy in one Place, whilst his Majesty's Squadrons and Armies were attacking them in another? If it be objected that the Law for encouraging Conquests in the Reign of the Empress *Nana*, produced no Effect, let us remember, that the Advantage of putting Money into the publick Funds was then so great, that no Man thought of employing it any other Way; but as that Trade is now less gainful, if the War be prosecuted with Vigour, by the Publick, and our Councils directed by those in whom the People can confide, I am convinced, this Law may now be of great Advantage; for why may we not expect, that private Adventurers will strive to make Conquests, if they be convinced, that their Expences shall not be thrown away, that their Acquisitions shall not be frustrated by an unreasonable Suspension of Arms, nor their Conquests sacrificed by a dishonourable Convention?

We may remember, Sir, that soon after the Revolution, there was a Corporation established in the northern Parts of this Island, for making a Settlement in a Part of *Columbia*, claimed tho without the least Shadow of Right by the *Iberians*. That Corporation accordingly made their Settlement, after having by a fair Purchace, got a good Title from the Natives, and would have kept Possession in Spite of the *Iberians*, if a very preposterous Jealousy had not at that Time prevailed in this Part of the Isle. It is surprising that after the Union of the two Crowns, the two Nations should have continued so long in a State of Envy and Variance. Two Nations inhabiting the same Spot of Earth, separated from all the other Parts of the World, ought surely not to have contented themselves with the bold Name of Union; but to have mingled their Interests and extinguished their Feuds, that the northern Part might not be an Inlet for an Invasion upon the southern. And yet these Jealousies remained for some time after the Revolution, and occasioned the Defeat of that Project, which would now have been of great Advantage to the whole Island. If this Bill should pass, that Society may receive, and be encouraged to take Possession of what belongs to them, their Attempt would now be powerfully assisted by this Part of the Island, and I hope would receive, from the Government, all proper Support and Encouragement.

I hope, Sir, it appears, that the Bill I have proposed to be brought in, must contribute towards a vigorous Prosecution of this War, and consequently towards an honourable and advantageous Peace; nor do I think any Motion can be made too early, that tends to reconcile the Seamen to his Majesty's Service. That we are in great Distress for Want of Seamen, will not, I believe, be deny'd by those who have the Honour to be employed in the Administration. For they would not, surely, have put such a Stop to Trade, by Impresses and Embargoes, if a sufficient Supply for his Majesty's Navy could have been procured, by any other Means.

This Difficulty, Sir, I think it easy to account for. Our Seamen have, for these twenty *Moons*, been not only neglected but ill treated, they have been upon every Occasion, and often without Occasion, impressed and hailed like Slaves on board our Men of War, without allowing them the Liberty of chusing their Captain; they have

been discouraged from entring into his Majesty's Service, by being sent upon Expeditions, with such Instructions, as sometimes exposed them to great Hardships, and at all times disabled them from gaining either Riches or Renown; they have been often dismissed, before their Wages could answer the Charge of fitting themselves out, and at Ports, from whence they had many Miles to travel on Foot and without Money, before they could arrive at any Place where they could expect Employment from the Merchants or any other Business. These, and many other Instances of injurious Treatment, drove some into foreign Service, made others leave the Sea and betake themselves to some Employment at Land, and discouraged all from breeding their Children to the Sea Service. By this Means our national Stock of Seamen has been greatly diminished, and those that remain have conceiv'd such an Abhorrence of his Majesty's Service, that we find, they often decline it at the Hazard of Life itself.

From these Causes, Sir, our present Want of Seamen proceeds, and as I think the Bill now proposed, will be a great Encouragement, not only to Seamen but others, to enter into his Majesty's Sea Service, I resolved to move it without delay, because I was convinced that the very Motion for such a Bill, if agreed to, will contribute towards removing our present Difficulties; but if it should be either refused or postponed, I shall be sorry to have made it; for to refuse or postpone such a Motion, at such a Juncture, may produce fatal Consequences; it will dispirit those Seamen that are already in the Service, it will prevent our Seamen that are abroad from returning Home, and may probably incline some of those that are now at Home to fly into foreign Service, lest they should be impressed into his Majesty's Ships.

Having thus, Sir, laid before you the chief Reasons that induced me to make this Motion so early, I shall next beg Leave to take Notice of some of the Objections that have been raised against it; at the first of which I was a little surprized. As I was conscious of the Innocence of my Intentions, I could not but wonder at being accused of shewing Disrespect to the Crown, by moving for such a Bill, without a previous Message for that purpose. I am no Minister, Sir, nor have any Share in his Majesty's Councils, and, therefore, I cannot certainly know what may be agreeable to the Crown; but as a Member of this House, I supposed that a Bill for promoting the Service of the Crown, would not offend it, nor could I think it necessary to wait for a Message, especially when I considered, that Bills of the same Nature had before been passed into Laws without it. Nay, when the very Bill now intended, was brought in two Sessions ago, was the least Complaint made against it, on that Account? Such a Bill at that Time, might perhaps be thought premature, but now must be approved by every one, who wishes to see the present War vigorously prosecuted, and honourably concluded; and for this Reason, I am sure it will be agreeable to his Majesty, if the Intention of the Bill be honestly and fairly represented to him, whatever it may be to some of those, that have a more free Access to him than I can boast of.

So much I thought myself obliged to say, Sir, in my Vindication, but as this Objection has already been shewn to be only a Pretence, I have no Occasion, I think, to take any further Notice of it: The other Objections strike at the Bill itself, as well as against the Motion, and were chiefly insisted on by the honourable Gentleman that spoke last on the other Side of the Question. The rest insisted principally upon the Unreasonableness of the Motion, but he threw aside all Disguise, and directed his whole Artillery against the Bill itself, and therefore I must add a little to what has been said by my hon. Friend, that

spoke

spoke last, in answer to his Objections.

The Honourable Gentleman endeavoured, Sir, to shew a Difference between our present Circumstances, and those in which such a Bill as this was passed in the late War: Does he think that if the Grievances had been foreseen, which were afterwards felt, those Bills would not have been brought in and passed, the very next Session after the Declaration of War? The Inconveniences he has mentioned would not, I am sure, have been thought of any Weight by that Administration. The Difficulty pretended in respect to Goods put on board an Enemy's Ship before the Declaration of War, or within the Time limited, by Treaties, has already been fully answered; and as to the Insurance, I believe, all the *Iberian* Ships upon which any Insurance was made, before the End of the Time limited, are now arrived at their Port. If it was made since, the Insurer ought to suffer, because it was then evident that there would be a War; but in order to remove this Difficulty, and to gain the Honourable Gentleman's Approbation of the Bill proposed, which, I believe, is very necessary to its Success, I shall readily agree, that the Bill shall not take Effect till so many Weeks in *Deguila*, and so many Months in *Columbia*, after his Majesty's Declaration of War, as are stipulated by Treaties between us, and any of our Allies.

As for our Merchants, Sir, that suffered by the *Iberian* Depredations, I wish we had long ago shewn Compassion to them, they would not then have suffered so much, nor probably have so long wanted Satisfaction. But we ought now to think of shewing Compassion to our Merchants and Trade in general, which must suffer, and be undone by a long Continuance of the War, of which a speedy End ought therefore to be endeavoured.

This ought to be our principal Aim, and if we allow ourselves to be diverted from this, by a Regard for any Thing else, our Merchants may lose far more than their Share of such Prizes as may be taken. And for our Landholders, or any other Set of Men that may be relieved, by applying a Part of the Prizes towards defraying the Expence of the War, if the honourable Gentleman has a real Desire of relieving them, without interrupting the War, he should agree to this Bill, that the War may be carry'd on, principally, at the Expence of private Men. It is remark'd by all Historians as a Piece of good Conduct in the Empress *Ezila*, that she often carry'd on the War against *Iberia* at the Expence of private Adventurers, who did infinite Mischief to the Enemy, without putting that wise Empress to any other Expence, than that of lending them a few of her Ships of War. But I fear this Example will not now be followed, for some People are so fond of handling public Money, that they will not, without the utmost Reluctance, suffer the War to be carried on, but with Money that is to pass through their Fingers.

I believe, no Man doubts that I rejoice at the Success we have already had, and which might probably have been much greater, had *Cleomira*'s Example been followed. We might have been now in Possession of some of the Enemy's Provinces, as well as their Ships; and if proper Care had been taken, I am sure our Merchant's Ships had suffered less: For, notwithstanding our Successes, they are equal with us upon the Ballance, at least in the Seas of *Deguila*. In *Columbia*, which is not, so immediately, under the Influence of our domestick Councils, the War may perhaps be carried on with more Vigour. But of the future Prizes, I am for giving the whole to the Captors, whatever be the Value, it will, in whatever Hands, be so much taken from the Enemy, and added to the Wealth of the Nation: for what belongs to private Men may be reckoned a Part of the public Stock. If it be divided

vided among our Seamen, it will soon circulate, and if considerable, may contribute to reduce the Interest of Money, which will be an Advantage to our Trade, and to every private Man, except Usurers and Pawnbrokers. Granting that some of our Seamen should, by such Prize, get their Fortunes, and should take such Care of what they get, which is seldom the Case, as may prevent their going to Sea any more; instead of diminishing, it would increase the Number of Seamen. For if we should lose two or three Hundred Seamen by such a lucky Accident, their good Fortune would send 10,000 to Sea in their Room; so that the Nation can no way suffer by giving the Whole of every Prize to the Captors, and it will not fail to contribute towards a vigorous Prosecution of the War.

However, Sir, as I am willing to gain at any reasonable Rate, the Honourable Gentleman's Approbation to a Bill, which I judge so necessary: If he think it too much, to give the whole of a Galleon or Register Ship to the Captors, we may easily prevent this Inconvenience by excepting such Ships out of the Bill, which I shall, for the Sake of his Concurrence, agree to; tho' I am afraid that Exception may occasion the Escape of some of those Ships, which might otherwise fall into our Hands, a Consequence doubly prejudicial, by adding to the Wealth of our Enemies, and hindering the Increase of our own, whereby they will be enabled to continue the War longer, or to prosecute it with more Vigour against us.

I shall readily grant, Sir, that notwithstanding the best Measures and the utmost Care, many of the Enemy's Ships may escape us by various Accidents or artful Management; but this, in my Opinion, ought to be an Argument for our giving the greatest Encouragement to our Ships of War, to be diligent in cruizing; nor can any better Use be made of the Prizes. To this I must add, Sir, that the Uncertainty of meeting with their Ships at Sea, is an Argument for resolving to attack them likewise at Land; and that therefore, in order to save the public Expence as much as possible, we ought to incite private Adventurers to make Conquests. So that this Uncertainty, instead of being an Objection against the Bill, is in every Respect an Argument in its Favour.

Thus, Sir, I hope I have fully answered those Objections against the Bill, that was not before sufficiently removed by other Gentlemen, and shewn, that they are either of no Weight, or such as may be effectually removed by proper Clauses and Expressions in the Bill, or by subsequent Amendments; and therefore if this Motion should be rejected, it will portend ill to our future Conduct in this just and necessary War, and confirm what his Majesty has been pleased to tell us in his Speech from the Throne. It may be concluded that his Majesty has secret Enemies, not only at Home, but in his own Councils; and I fear, Sir, that the Obstinacy of *Iberia*, and the Contempt with which she has, of late, dared to treat us, may more justly be attributed to this, than to those Divisions and Animosities, that subsisted amongst us before the War broke out; for as those Divisions and Animosities were entirely raised by some of our People, who shewed too great a Fondness for Peace. She could from thence expect no Advantage after a Declaration of War, unless she had Reason to believe that those Men would betray us into imprudent, pusillanimous and destructive Measures, in order to justify, by our Misfortunes and ill Success in the War, the Fondness they had before shewn for an infamous and ruinous Peace.

I could add, Sir, many other Reasons, but, lest I should seem tedious, I will here submit the Affair to the House, desiring no more than that every one, who has attended to this Debate, will sincerely act according to

to the Conviction he has received in his own Mind.

Upon this, the Gentlemen, who had spoke against the Motion, thought fit to drop their Opposition, and it was agreed that the Bill should be brought in, and the Gentlemen who spoke for it were appointed to prepare the same. It was accordingly brought in on the tenth Day of the Session, read a first Time, and ordered to be printed, and after passing through the usual Forms, in both Houses, receiv'd the Emperor's Sanction; and his Majesty published a Proclamation throughout the Dominions of *Lilliput*, to let his Subjects know that, pursuant to the Act of the Senate, he would grant them separate, or united, Charters or Commissions for the more effectual enabling them to attack or destroy the Ships, Goods, Factories and Settlements of the *Iberians*, and to secure to them and their Heirs the full and undoubted Right, Property and Title, to what they should take, or cause to be taken from the Enemy.

Another Instance of the laudable Spirit and Zeal of the *Climbs*, for obtaining a happy Issue to the War, was a Resolution, agreed to on the 7th Day of their Sitting, already mentioned, p. 285, in which they voted for an Address to the Emperor, *That no Treaty of Peace might be entered into with the* Iberians, *till they had made a previous Acknowledgment of the Right of the* Lilliputians *to navigate in the* Columbian *Sea*:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you for this dutiful Address, which is so agreeable to your former Resolutions. Your unanimous and vigorous Support in carrying on the War, will be the best Means of procuring safe and honourable Terms of Peace, and you may rely on my Care and Endeavour to obtain effectual Security for the just Rights of Navigation and Commerce belonging to my Subjects.

By this Method of Address, though the Right of making Peace and War be one of the undoubted Prerogatives of the *Lilliputian* Crown, the Senate has in many Reigns secured the Interest of their Country, from suffering by the Unskilfulness of the Ministers and Negotiators. For the Concurrence of the Senate being necessary upon almost every Occasion, tho' their Advice is not strictly obligatory, it has never been neglected, without involving the Court in great Embarrassments.

Mr. *Gulliver* here observes the Excellency of the Constitution of *Lilliput*, whereby the People may be said to be admitted, by their Representatives, to share the Government with their Sovereign; so that a War cannot be carried on without their Concurrence. This Privilege peculiar to that People, not only secures their Rights and Properties, but endows them with that noble Elevation of Spirit, which is only to be found where true Liberty prevails. And hence it may rationally be inferred, that, after the Encouragements given them, they supported the Charge, and underwent the Hardships of the War with more Chearfulness, Constancy, and Resolution, than the *Iberians*, or even the *Blefuscudians* could do; both these Nations being long ago deprived of this Privilege and Happiness of remonstrating to their Princes, with regard to a War, in which they may be involved, at the Caprice of an ambitious Monarch, or at the Will of a corrupt Minister.

DEBATE

On the Estimate, &c. of the Navy, as it was laid before the House on the 57th Day of Sitting.

The Hurgo Blatimore *stood up, and after having dwelt for some Time upon the Explanation of the* Ordinary of the Navy, *(See the same for the* British *Navy*, Vol. VI. p. 372) *and showed the Nature and Meaning of the several Articles, proceeded in the following Manner.*

SIR,

I HAVE dwelt thus long, Sir, upon these Articles, not from Vanity or Ostentation of greater Knowledge and Sagacity than other Gentlemen are possessed of, but from a Conviction of the Usefulness of the Subject, and the Necessity of making it more generally studied and understood. Gentlemen have hitherto continued Strangers to it, not that it requires any intense Application, or exalted Abilities, but because the Circumstances of their Lives, and Situation of their Affairs, have afforded them no Opportunity of conversing with Seamen, or obtaining any Information of Maritime Affairs; and perhaps, as in every other Profession, the Folly of some who could not, and the Artifices of others who would not explain them, have raised a Mist before thireasy Part of Knowledge, and made what it plain and obvious in itself, appear difficult, intricate, and unattainable, without long personal Practice

Practice and Experience. But this Ignorance, Sir, however excuſable, has had very dangerous Conſequences, it has given the Commiſſioners and Officers of the Navy an Authority without Limits, it has given them a Power which Majeſty itſelf has always been denied, of diſpoſing of the Public Money without a Reaſon for their Demands, and without an Account of their Expences. Gentlemen have been aſhamed to deny the Supplies which were required as neceſſary, without aſſigning a Reaſon for their Refuſal, and have been afraid of attempting to reaſon upon a Subject which they had not ſtudied, and which they might think impoſſible for them to ſtudy with Succeſs. If I have contributed to diſſipate this artificial Cloud, if I have ſhown that this, like almoſt every other Part of public Buſineſs, is clear and eaſy in its own Nature, and obſcure only by falſe Repreſentations, I have done at leaſt ſome Service to my Country.

But it is Time, Sir, that, having explained the Articles, I ſhould ſay ſomething of the Expence of each, as it is here computed, for, to what other Purpoſe are theſe Eſtimates laid before us? An Eſtimate admitted without Examination, is to us, and to the Nation, nothing elſe than a general Demand complied with upon the mere Credit of thoſe that make it.

The Eſtimate of the Navy is, according to this Computation, lower indeed than that which was laid before us the laſt Seſſion, and this Diminution, I ſuppoſe, is imagined ſufficient to ſatisfy us, as it is preſumed that we ſhall be too much pleaſed with ſeeing any Demand upon the Nation growing leſs, to enquire minutely whether it be leſſened in Proportion to the Expence which it propoſes to defray. For minute Examinations, there is, indeed, no Occaſion. Should the Number of Ships now in Commiſſion be compared with the Liſt of laſt *March*, it will be found, at the firſt Inſpection, that the Computation is not in the ſame Proportion with the laſt, ſo that Profuſion is brought in upon us under the Diſguiſe of Frugality. The whole Sum then demanded was but 25,000 Sprugs, and the late conſiderable Diminution in the Number of our Ships in Port, has not ſunk the Eſtimate lower than to 19,000.

Every Article, Sir, cannot be inſiſted upon without an improper and unneceſſary Expence of Time, or without fatiguing unſeaſonably the Attention of the Houſe; but one Particular I cannot paſs over without ſome Reflection, as I cannot look upon it without ſome Degree of Indignation. The Expence of Moorage, which was for the laſt *Moon* computed only at 21,000 Sprugs, is here eſtimated at no leſs than 19,000, tho' a few Ships remain in the Harbours. An immenſe Diſproportion, which cannot be imputed to Ignorance, or even to Negligence, but to a full Confidence of blind Compliance.

But for what End do we ſit here? Is it to give a Sanction to the wildeſt Calculations, and grant Supplies without aſking how they are made Uſe of? When Schemes like theſe are laid before us, when Sums are ſet down at Hazard, and Demands made by Caprice, it is at leaſt proper to examine the Demands, and if they cannot admit a better Vindication than I believe this will be able to find, it is our Duty to reject them; whether by rejecting them we do all our Duty, let the Example of former Senates determine.

The Hurgolen Werga *ſpoke next in the following Manner.*

SIR,

I Muſt confeſs myſelf unable to diſcover in the Eſtimate now lying before us, any Reaſon for ſo loud a Complaint, or ſo ſevere Reflection, as it is always to be remembered that theſe Eſtimates are not infallible, or ſcrupulouſly exact, they are not Accounts of paſt, but Computations of future Expences, in which ſome Allowance is made for Contingencies, and Occaſions of Expence not regularly provided for, or always foreſeen, and it is generally thought ſufficient, if

if there appear no ſuch Enormity in the Calculation as evidently diſcovers an Intention to defraud, which I am certain cannot be found here.

The Diſproportion between the laſt and the preſent Eſtimate, will not be found ſo great as it may appear at firſt, to Gentlemen not ſkilled in Naval Affairs; when the Difference between the Bulk of the Ships now remaining on the Ordinary, with thoſe for which the Eſtimate was made in the laſt Seſſion is conſidered. Few of the largeſt Ships are in Commiſſion, or employ'd in the preſent War, which requires Ships rather for Purſuit than Battle, and therefore tho' the Number of Ships be leſs, we dare not to expect the Charge to be leſs in proportion, unleſs it can be ſuppoſed that a large Ship is not more expenſive than a ſmall one.

It is objected, with much Appearance of Strength, that the Article of Montage is beyond all Proportion to the Number of Ships now in the Harbour; but it is forgotten that Cables and Chains, lying in the Water, ſuffer almoſt equal Decay, and demand to be equally repaired as well without Ships faſtened thereto as with them, and the ſame Repairs exact the ſame Expence.

In Defence of the general Computation it may be further anſwered, that, new Veſſels are always to be built, and old ones continually to be refitted, that neither can be done without Workmen, and Workmen will not labour without Pay.

The Urgent Snadſy *replied in the following Manner.*

SIR,

I HAVE liſtened with my utmoſt Attention to the Hon. Gentleman that has juſt ſpoken, whoſe Experience in naval Armaments and Expences entitles him to be heard on ſuch Queſtions as this, with every Degree of Reſpect that may not border upon a blind Submiſſion, and am not without great Uneaſineſs to find, that he has urged nothing in Defence of this Eſtimate, that may not be ſaid for any Demand that Profuſion or Wantonneſs ſhall make upon the Nation. Every Calculation, how fraudulent ſoever, when made for future Expences, will admit of ſome general Defence, there will always be ſome diſtant Poſſibility that all the Sums demanded may be neceſſary, and that Poſſibility may be repreſented as more or leſs probable, according to the Inclinations of the Objectors and Defenders. It may always be ſaid, where Exactneſs is not attainable, that a Computation is made according to the real Opinion of the Calculators, or that no more is aſked *than they believe they ſhall be able to find Means of ſpending*. But the Publick will not be ſatisfied with ſuch Accounts as theſe, they will not willingly, and ought not patiently, to be burthened with Taxes, to guard againſt remote Contingencies, and defray conjectural Expences.

A nearer View of theſe Affairs is neceſſary, that theſe Expences may be more exactly ſettled, nor will a nearer View be denied us, if thoſe who manage the Navy apprehend no Danger from it. If therefore they would give a Proof, that their Innocence leaves nothing to be feared from a regular Enquiry, let them deſcend from general Terms, and enable us Country Gentlemen, by a clear Explication, to judge for ourſelves and our Conſtituents, and agree from Conviction and Knowledge to that, which, as the Right Hon. Member who ſpoke firſt obſerved, we have hitherto blindly complied with.

The Hunger Polgarth *then ſpoke in this Manner.*

SIR,

I AM ſo far from being ſatisfied with this Eſtimate, that the longer I conſider it the more Reaſons I find to diſapprove it; every new Enquiry produces new Grounds for Suſpicion, and every Article that falls under my Examination confirms me, that nothing can be more fallaciouſly drawn up than this Calculation. I have examined the Papers on the Table, and find

find them all concurring to convince us, that it is time to be no longer tamely complying, or tacitly doubtful. One Compliance produces confident Expectations of another, and Fraud at length becomes daring and open. Our Ignorance of naval Buſineſs has, indeed, long expoſed us to the Mercy of thoſe to whoſe Care the Management of our Fleets is intruſted; but they ſeem now to preſume too far upon our Weakneſs, and to grow ſufficiently exorbitant in their Demands to awaken us to Vigilance, and provoke us to Enquiries. For more than fifty *Moons* paſt, Sir, this Article of public Charge has been continually encreaſing, and Additions have every *Moon* been ſilently made to it; and with whatever Reaſon, or from whatever Influence, for the greateſt Part ſilently allowed. I am unwilling to reflect either on the Living or the Dead, perhaps it might not appear in a Time of Peace ſo neceſſary to enquire, particularly, into the Application of every Sum granted by the Senate. But that Time of Negligence and Plenty is now paſt, we are engaged in a War which may demand all our Force and all our Treaſure, all our Vigilance and all our Frugality: For, by Frugality alone, Sir, can War be ſupported, by Frugality alone can we conquer without ſuffering by our Victories, and without purchaſing Glory and Influence at too dear a Rate.

But, inſtead of Oeconomy and Parſimony, new Pretences for Expence are daily invented, new Salaries paid, and new Offices erected. That it was not uncommon for other Senates to vote down ſuperfluous Offices, is well known, and perhaps the new Office of *Clerk of the Journals*, with a Salary of 200 Sprugs, may be reckoned in that Number.

If any Gentleman ſhall think theſe Articles of too little Importance for a Senatorial Enquiry, or the Sums too ſmall to become the Care of the Public, I ſhall freely confeſs that I differ from his Opinion; the ſame Duty to my Country that ſhall direct my Conduct in greater Affairs, ſhall make me honeſt in leſs. If we ſuffer any thing to paſs unexamined under the Appellation of a Trifle, we may, in Time perhaps, be taught to treat as Trifles, Queſtions of higher Importance, and reckon among other Trifles, the Ruin of our Country.

To this the Urg Clackerbutt *replied in the following Manner.*

SIR,

THOSE that are unacquainted with the Buſineſs of the Admiralty, may, from a ſuperficial View, eaſily be inclined to judge thoſe Officers ſuperfluous, which nearer Experience has ſhown not only to be advantageous but neceſſary, of which the *Clerk of the Journals* will, I believe, appear to be one. That I did myſelf project and adviſe this Office, I am far from denying or deſiring to conceal, as I am confident it has prevented a great Number of fraudulent Practices in Captains of Ships, which were puniſhed, indeed, whenever they were detected, but which were generally continued with Impunity, becauſe, till the Erection of this Office, it was no Man's Buſineſs to detect them. No Captain can now receive his Pay, till it has appeared by his Journal, that he has followed his Inſtructions, and deſerved the Wages of the Public. Such is the Benefit ariſing from this Office, an Office of which, if it ſhall appear uſeleſs, I ſhall be very forward to vote the Abolition.

The Hurgolen Odnexen *then roſe up and ſaid:*

SIR,

A DEBATE unconfined to any particular Article, and carried on in general Terms, may be continued a long Time without Conviction on one Side, or Confutation on the other. We have been either accidentally, or by Deſign, diverted from the Article of Moorage, to which I beg the Liberty of recalling the Attention of the Houſe; and inſtead of farther Controverſy, ſhall offer

* Here he very minutely mentioned in what Proportions the Sums had been encreaſed every four *Moons*.

* Clutterbuck

* Oxenden

offer an open and ingenuous Propoſal, that if any Gentleman will ſay that 19,000 Sprugs can be expended in Moorage, I will agree to the other Articles without further Examination, after having received ſuch unexpected Satisfaction with Regard to this.

Corbet.

The Urgo Crotab, *then replied in Effect as follows:*

SIR,

THIS Demand, which carries ſuch a fair Appearance of Confidence, pacific Intentions, and Inclination to admit any reaſonable Satisfaction, is perhaps intended only to lengthen the Debate, and make the Eſtimate which is before us more liable to Cenſure. That 19,000 Sprugs is expended in Moorage no Gentleman will be found to aſſert, becauſe Moorage has, in all Eſtimates of this Kind, been made Uſe of as a general Head, or Term of extended Signification, including not only the particular Expence of fixing the Ships in the Harbour, but the Charge of ſurveying the State of this Article in all Parts of the Kingdom.

With reſpect, Sir, to the hon. Gentleman's Obſervation, that ſome Officers of the Admiralty have been voted uſeleſs, I do not perceive the Conſequence which he ſeems to draw from it, That no new one is neceſſary. Surely there may be Superfluities in one Part, and Deficiencies in another. Even whole particular Votes have ſometimes been the Effects rather of Paſſion than Knowledge, of private Prejudice, or perſonal Provocations, than of calm and ſettled Determinations; and therefore, Sir, the ſame Offices have been ſometimes reviv'd, tho', out of Reſpect to the Senate, under different Names. Thus the Office of Sollicitor to the Admiralty was voted uſeleſs, becauſe the Man who ſerved it under that Name, made it a Practice to bring in Bills for the Buſineſs he had done, ſometimes to the Amount of 15,000 Sprugs in a *Moon*; Demands ſo exorbitant, that they were juſtly cenſured by the Houſe; and the Officer was not only diſmiſſed, but the Office itſelf doomed to Abolition. But it was not long before the Service of a Lawyer appeared abſolutely neceſſary to the Board of Admiralty, for the Preſervation of their Privileges, and the Proſecution of Delinquents; and therefore a Council to the Admiralty is now employed, who for a Salary of 400 Sprugs *per Moon*, tranſacts their Affairs without making any Bills, or receiving any more than his ſettled Allowance.

That Corruption may find its Way into any Adminiſtration cannot be denied; but if the Affairs of the Navy ſuffer by any Fraud or Artifice, it muſt be allowed not to happen for want of Caution; for all the Buſineſs and Expence of the Navy has been, of late, ſo exactly and ingeniouſly regulated, that no Officer can fail in his Duty without being detected by the Accounts of another. Yet this Oeconomy, exact as it is, cannot produce any Certainty in general Calculations, which I cannot, without Wonder, hear ſo nicely examined. It requires no long Reflection to perceive, that no body can gain any thing by a low or high Computation. If the Moorage, computed at 19,000 Sprugs, ſhould amount to 24,000, muſt it not be defrayed? And if it ſhould fall below 15,000, will not the remaining Part be ſo much laid up for the Expences of the next *Moon*? If we could regulate our Expence by our Calculation, I ſhould be zealous for reducing it; but ſo it is, that our Calculations, how deliberately ſoever made, muſt yield to our Neceſſities: In providing, therefore, according to a higher Eſtimate, nothing will be loſt, nor by a lower will any thing be ſaved.

The Hurgo Polgarth *then ſpoke.* Polgarth.

SIR,

I Have ſtill, notwithſtanding theſe Apologies, Objections to, almoſt, every Article of the Eſtimate. I

am ſtill more convinced as the Debate proceeds, that it is neceſſary to refer it to a ſecret Committee; inwhich we may, at leiſure, hear an Explication of many Things, either naturally obſcure, or induſtriouſly concealed. The whole Calculation, as it now lies before us, is to me a Heap of Confuſion, an unintelligible Collection of Articles compriſing other Articles unmentioned, as the honourable Gentleman himſelf confeſſes: Such Intricacies as theſe will for ever elude a ſuperficial Enquiry; ſhould it be proved by all the Evidence of Teſtimony and Demonſtration of Arithmetick, that an Article is overcharged, it may be very readily replied, that the Articles included in it ſwallow up the Remainder; ſo when the Multiplicity of Officers in the Navy ſhall produce any Cenſure or Objections, nothing can be more eaſy than in general Terms to aſſert, with an Air of Confidence, their Uſe and Neceſſity. But the Publick has now learned to diſtruſt ſuch eaſy Vindications, and to expect other Proofs of the Reaſonableneſs of the immenſe Expences ſupported by the Nation.

If the Money demanded is frugally and honeſtly managed, if the Officers employed in the naval Operations are really neceſſary, that Neceſſity will appear to the Committee; and by being ſhewn to the Nation will produce Confidence in the Government, Chearfulneſs under the preſent Load of Taxes, and Alacrity in the Proſecution of the preſent War.

That the preſent Number of Officers is too high I do not pretend to aſſert, having already confeſſed my Ignorance of theſe Affairs; perhaps *more* Officers may be *proper*, nor will it leſs become the Committee to erect a neceſſary, than to deſtroy a ſuperfluous Office. It cannot, however, be improper to obſerve, that ſince the Act which prohibits the Erection of new Offices was paſſed, the Commiſſioners of the * Admiralty have been multiplied from five to ſeven; and the Office, even of the honourable Gentleman † that ſpoke laſt, has been erected ſince the Regulation of the Navy, which he ſo much extols.

Even among thoſe Officers, whoſe long Eſtabliſhment may induce us to believe them not, wholly, without their Uſes, ſome Corruptions may perhaps be diſcoverrd, which it may be proper to reform, before they become by long Cuſtom, Part of their Priviledges. The Practice of meeting at a Coffee-Houſe, inſtead of their Office, lately introduced among the Commiſſioners for Victualling, doubtleſs for the Sake of being victualled themſelves, may in Time, if not animadverted upon, plead Preſcription, and become a new Article of a national Charge.

I therefore move, that the Eſtimate for the Navy may be referr'd to a ſecret Committee.

* A Motion had been made for enquiring what new Commiſſioners have been made for the executing any Office ſince the 4th of the Empreſs *Nana*; but it paſſed in the Negative.

† This Clinab having a Salary alſo of 200 Sprugs *per Moon*, granted by his Majeſty's Sign Manual, for his officiating as Secretary to a Commiſſion for Relief of poor Officers Widows, a Motion was made for vacating his Seat, as a Penſioner, but it paſſed in the Negative.

*

The Hurgolen Yegon *then ſpoke as follows.*

SIR,

NOTHING appears to me more inconſiſtent with the Duty of a Member of this Houſe, than to waſte the Time, allotted to the Diſpatch of publick Affairs, in uſeleſs Queſtions and inſignificant Debates; that little can be objected to a Motion, is not always a Reaſon for admitting it; for if no more can be alledged for it, the Neceſſity of ſparing Time, is of itſelf, a very ſtrong Argument for rejecting

* Young

it. The preſent Motion, I think of this Kind, the Public cannot indeed ſuffer by an Examination of the Eſtimate in a ſecret Committee, otherwiſe than by the Loſs of that Time, which might have been much more uſefully ſpent in other Enquiries; but then, what Benefit can be expected from it, equal even to that Conſideration? If I may be allowed to judge what will be the Reſult of the Enquiries made by the Committee, from the Report that was produced by the laſt Examination of that Kind, we ſhall only do, after Altercations and Delays, what is now deſired, and what it will be more candid and advantageous to do without them.

The laſt Committee, before whom the like Computation was brought, made no Diſcoveries of falſe Accounts, nor produced new Schemes by which the Navy might be kept up at leſs Expence; Queſtions were asked and reſolved, Objections were raiſed and immediately removed, and ſuch doubtleſs will be the Effect of another Enquiry.

Nor do I ſee what can be done in a Committee, which cannot be done now, the Articles are all before us, and if any Gentleman has Objections to them, let him ſet them in the ſtrongeſt Light; how eaſily they will be anſwered we may conjecture, by the Succeſs of that which was made to the Article of Moorage. The honourable Gentleman who ſpoke the ſecond on this Queſtion, has unanſwerably refuted it, by ſhewing that a greater Number of ſmall Ships may be moored and kept in the Harbour, at leſs Expence than a leſs Number of larger, which require, even when out of Commiſſion, many Hands to do the neceſſary Buſineſs on board them.

They complain, indeed, that they do not underſtand the Eſtimate, and that many Articles require Explanation; but Experience teaches us, that no Explanation will be ſatisfactory to the prejudiced. There are Men who judge of Tranſactions by the Perſons that manage them, and who will never approve an Eſtimate, till they are reconciled to the Calculator. Such Men are always warm in their Deſires of ſeeing the Offices filled with *proper* Perſons, but are always determined to think none proper but ſuch as themſelves ſhall recommend.

I cannot therefore but confeſs, that to me, this Motion appears unſeaſonable and unneceſſary, and that as a Committee for this Purpoſe alone, will ſpend Time, to no Advantage, at an important Juncture. This Eſtimate may, in my Opinion, be more properly referred to the Committee of Supplies, where every Gentleman may do what is propoſed by the preſent Motion, where Enquiries may be made without Interruption, and every one may object, anſwer, or reply, without Reſtraint.

The Urg; Pulnub *then roſe up and made the following Anſwer.*

SIR,

IN every Debate, whether in this or any other Place, the firſt Regard is due to Truth, but very often when that has been overborne by Intereſt or Prejudice, ſome Reſpect has been paid to Decency; and Men have been reſtrained by Shame, when nobler Motives have loſt their Power. Decency ſhould, I think, prevail upon Gentlemen to forbear, or drop all Oppoſition to the preſent Motion, by which nothing is intended but to gain the Informations neceſſary for judging of a Queſtion, which the Intereſt of our Country requires to be well underſtood; and which I myſelf, with many others, are deſirous to be fully acquainted with. The Objections of thoſe two noble Perſons, who have examined it moſt, and who have made naval Affairs either their Study or Diverſion, deſerve at leaſt to be conſidered, and even the Anſwer that was made to one of them, is a ſuffi-

ſufficient Foundation for Enquiry. If large Ships, even out of Commiſſion, require ſo large an Expence, why do we build or maintain ſo many to impoveriſh the Nation, not to defend it, never to be ſent out againſt our Enemies, and yet waſte our Treaſure by being in the Harbour? Why have we not, inſtead of one of theſe Veſſels of uſeleſs Bulk, four or five twenty Gun Ships, that might chaſe the Pyrates from our Coaſts, and follow them into their Retreats? Why do we employ in the preſent War, a War againſt an Enemy equally inſolent and weak, ſuch Veſſels as they dare not attack and which can never attack them? To ſuch Queſtions as theſe, the Nation demands a clear and ſatisfactory Anſwer; and if the Demands of the Nation are thought worthy of Regard, this Motion, of my noble Friend's, which I now ſecond, will not be rejected.

Mr. Heaſh roſe up in his own Vindication, and ſpoke to this Effect.

NOTHING is more reaſonable than for every Man to vindicate his Character from unjuſt Reflections, and therefore I riſe up in Defence of mine. I have indeed the Honour of ſitting at the Victualling Board; but to make Uſe of the right honourable Member's polite Expreſſion was never victualled, nor ever taſted any Proviſions prepared at the publick Coaſt, except to prevent Abuſes and judge whether it was ſuch as was fit for the Navy: I am ſure I cannot be charged with neglecting to pay the neceſſary Attendance at the Office, yet do not deny that I have ſometimes ſigned Papers at other Places, nor do I think ſuch a Practice requires an Apology. If the State of the Navy be thought a Subject proper for Examination, I ſhall chearfully ſubmit my Conduct to the moſt rigorous Scrutiny, without deſiring any Favour or any Protection.

* *On a Diviſion whether this Matter ſhould be referred to the Committee of Supply, it was carried in the Affirmative 142 to 85, and the Comptroller and Surveyor of the Navy were ordered to attend them for Examination.*

There was alſo referred to the ſaid Committee ſome Papers which had been moved for by the Hurgo Polgarth, &c. to be laid before the Houſe, containing the Accounts of ſeveral late Diſburſements made by the Treaſurers of the Navy, to the Deputy Secretary of the Admiralty, or for increaſed Salaries, for the Charge of the Victualling Office, Navy Office, and to the Commiſſioners and Clerks therein, alſo for Workmanſhip, and Materials for the Repairs of Mooring-Chains, or Buoy-Ropes, and for Harbour-Mooring and Harbour-Rigging, and ordinary Repairs of his Majeſty's Ships, Docks, and Buildings, and ſome other Papers containing Accounts of what Money had been apply'd to the Payment of Taxes on the Salaries of the Admiralty, Navy, and Pay-Officers, out of what Fund, and by what Authority, and ſeveral former Diſburſements on the ſame Occaſions, alſo the Debt of the Navy at the End of laſt Moon.

But after all the Examinations, Objections, and Enquiries of the Gentlemen in the Oppoſition, the Sum of 199,700 Sprugs (as laid in the Eſtimate) was agreed to be granted for the Ordinary of the Navy (Half-Pay to Sea-Officers included) for the enſuing Moon.

A Motion was indeed made, and after a long Debate, the Queſtion put, That to apply towards defraying the ordinary Charge of the Navy, upon any Head contained in the Eſtimate hereof, any Sum of public Money, exceeding the Sum granted by the Senate for that Purpoſe, is a Miſapplication, and ought to be prevented; but it paſſed in the Negative.

This Account, of Proceedings and Debates in the Senate of *LILLIPUT*, to be continued in the SUPPLEMENT for the Year 1746, to be publiſhed with proper Indexes, General Titles, and Keys to the Riddles, about the Middle of *January* next.

An ESSAY *on* EPITAPHS.

THO' Criticiſm has been cultivated in every Age of Learning, by Men of great Abilities and extenſive Knowledge, till the Rules of Writing are become rather burthenſome than inſtructive to the Mind; tho' almoſt every Species of Compoſition has been the Subject of particular Treatiſes, and given Birth to Definitions, Diſtinctions, Precepts and Illuſtrations; yet no Critic of Note, that has fallen within my Obſervation, has hitherto thought *Sepulchral Inſcriptions* worthy of a minute Examination, or pointed out with proper Accuracy their Beauties and Defects.

The Reaſons of this Neglect it is uſeleſs to enquire, and perhaps impoſſible to diſcover; it might be juſtly expected that this Kind of Writing would have been the favourite Topic of Criticiſm, and that Self-Love might have produced ſome Regard for it, in thoſe Authors that have crowded Libraries with elaborate Diſſertations upon *Homer*; ſince to afford a Subject for heroick Poems is the Privilege of very few, but every Man may expect to be recorded in an Epitaph, and, therefore, finds ſome Intereſt in providing that his Memory may not ſuffer by an unskilful Panegyrick.

If our Prejudices in favour of Antiquity deſerve to have any Part in the Regulation of our Studies, EPITAPHS ſeem intitled to more than common Regard, as they are probably of the ſame Age with the Art of Writing. The moſt ancient Structures in the World, the Pyramids, are ſuppoſed to be Sepulchral Monuments, which either Pride or Gratitude erected, and the ſame Paſſions which incited Men to ſuch laborious and expenſive Methods of preſerving their own Memory, or that of their Benefactors, would doubtleſs incline them not to neglect any eaſier Means by which ſame Ends might be obtained. Nature and Reaſon have dictated to every Nation, that to preſerve good Actions from Oblivion, is both the Intereſt and Duty of Mankind; and therefore we find no People acquainted with the Uſe of Letters, that omitted to grace the Tombs of their Heroes and wiſe Men with panegyrical Inſcriptions.

To examine, therefore, in what the Perfection of EPITAPHS conſiſts, and what Rules are to be obſerved in compoſing them, will be at leaſt of as much Uſe as other critical Enquiries; and for aſſigning a few Hours to ſuch Diſquiſitions, great Examples at leaſt, if not ſtrong Reaſons may be pleaded.

An EPITAPH, as the Word itſelf implies, is an *Inſcription on a Tomb*, and in its moſt extenſive Import may admit indiſcriminately Satire or Praiſe. But as Malice has ſeldom produced Monuments of Defamation, and the Tombs hitherto raiſed have been the Work of Friendſhip and Benevolence, Cuſtom has contracted the Original Latitude of the *Word*, ſo that it ſignifies in the general Acceptation an *Inſcription engraven on a Tomb in Honour of the Perſon deceaſed.*

As Honours are paid to the Dead in order to incite others to the Imitation of their Excellencies, the principal Intention of EPITAPHS is to perpetuate the Examples of Virtue, that the Tomb of a good Man may ſupply the Want of his Preſence, and Veneration for his Memory produce the ſame Effect as the Obſervation of his Life. Thoſe EPITAPHS are, therefore, the moſt perfect, which ſet Virtue in the ſtrongeſt Light, and are beſt adapted to exalt the Reader's Ideas and rouſe his Emulation.

To this End it is not always neceſſary to recount the Actions of a Hero, or enumerate the Writings of a Philoſopher; to imagine ſuch Informations neceſſary, is to detract from their Characters, or to ſuppoſe their Works mortal, or their Atchievements in danger of being forgotten. The bare Name of ſuch Men anſwers every Purpoſe of a long Inſcription.

Had only the Name of Sir ISAAC NEWTON been ſubjoined to the Deſign upon his Monument, inſtead of a long Detail of his Diſcoveries, which no Philoſopher can want, and which none but a Philoſopher can underſtand, thoſe, by whoſe Direction it was raiſed, had done more Honour both to him and to themſelves.

This indeed is a Commendation which it requires no Genius to beſtow, but which can never become vulgar or contemptible, if beſtow'd with Judgment; becauſe no ſingle Age produces many Men of Merit ſuperior to Panegyrick. None but the firſt Names can ſtand unaſſiſted againſt the Attacks of Time, and if Men raiſed to Reputation by Accident or Caprice, have nothing but their Names engraved on their Tombs, there is Danger leſt in a few Years the Inſcription require an Interpreter. Thus have their Expectations been diſappointed who honoured *Picus of Mirandola*, with this pompous Epitaph,

Hic ſitus eſt PICUS MIRANDOLA, *cætera norunt*
Et Tagus *et* Ganges, *forſan et* Antipodes.

His Name then celebrated in th remo-

reſt Corners of the Earth is now almoſt forgotten, and his Works, then ſtudied, admired and applauded, are now mouldering in Obſcurity.

Next in Dignity to the bare Name is a ſhort Character ſimple and unadorned, without Exaggeration, Superlatives, or Rhetoric. Such were the Inſcriptions in Uſe among the *Romans*, in which the Victories gained by their Emperors were commemorated by a ſingle Epithet; as Cæſar *Germanicus*, Cæſar *Dacicus*, *Germanicus*, *Illyricus*. Such would be this Epitaph: ISAACUS NEWTONUS, *Naturâ Legibus inveſtigatis, hic quieſcit.*

But to far the greateſt Part of Mankind a longer Encomium is neceſſary for the Publication of their Virtues, and the Preſervation of their Memories, and in the Compoſition of theſe it is that Art is principally required, and Precepts therefore may be uſeful.

In writing EPITAPHS one Circumſtance is to be conſidered, which affects no other Compoſition; the Place in which they are now commonly found reſtrains them to a particular Air of Solemnity, and debars them from the Admiſſion of all lighter or gayer Ornaments. In this it is that the Stile of an EPITAPH neceſſarily differs from that of an ELEGY. The Cuſtom of burying our Dead either in or near our Churches, perhaps originally founded on a rational Deſign of uniting the Mind for religious Exerciſes, by laying before it the moſt affecting Proofs of the Uncertainty of Life, makes it proper to exclude from our EPITAPHS all ſuch Alluſions as are contrary to the Doctrines for the Propagation of which the Churches are erected, and to the End for which thoſe who peruſe the Monuments muſt be ſuppoſed to come thither. Nothing is, therefore, more ridiculous than to copy the *Roman* Inſcriptions which were engraven on Stones by the Highway, and compoſed by thoſe who generally reflected on Mortality only to excite in themſelves and others a quicker Reliſh of Pleaſure, and a more luxurious Enjoyment of Life, and whoſe Regard for the Dead extended no farther than a Wiſh that *the Earth might be light upon them.*

All Alluſions to the Heathen Mythology are therefore abſurd, and all Regard for the ſenſeleſs Remains of a dead Man impertinent and ſuperſtitious. One of the firſt Diſtinctions of the primitive Chriſtians, was their Neglect of beſtowing Garlands on the Dead, in which they are very rationally defended by their Apologiſt in *Minutius Felix*. *We laviſh no Flowers nor Odours on the Dead*, ſays he, *becauſe they have no Senſe of Fragrance or of Beauty.* We proteſs to Reverence the Dead not for their Sake but for our own. It is therefore always with Indignation or Contempt that I read the Epitaph on *Cowley*, a Man, whoſe Learning and Poetry were his loweſt Merits.

Aurea dum late volitant tua Scripta per Orbem
Et fama æternum vivis, divine Poeta,
Hic placida jacetas requie, cuſtodiat urnam
Cana, Fides, vigilemque perenni Lampade Muſæ!
Sit ſacer ille locus, nec quis temerarius auſit
Sacrilega turbare manu venerabile buſtum,
Intacti maneant, maneant per ſæcula dulces
COWLEII *cineres, ſerventq; immobile Saxum.*

To pray, that the Aſhes of a Friend may lie undiſturbed, and that the Divinities that favoured him in his Life, may watch for ever round him to preſerve his Tomb from Violation and drive Sacrilege away, is only rational in him who believes the Soul intereſted in the Repoſe of the Body, and the Powers which he invokes for its Protection able to preſerve it. To cenſure ſuch Expreſſions as contrary to Religion, or as Remains of Heathen Superſtition, would be too great a Degree of Severity. I condemn them only as uninſtructive and unaffecting, as too ludicrous for Reverence or Grief, for Chriſtianity and a Temple.

That the Deſigns and Decorations of Monuments, ought likewiſe to be formed with the ſame Regard to the Solemnity of the Place, cannot be denied: It is an eſtabliſhed Principle that all Ornaments owe their Beauty to their Propriety. The ſame Glitter of Dreſs that adds Graces to Gayety and Youth, would make Age and Dignity contemptible. CHARON with his Boat is far from heightening the awful Grandeur of the univerſal Judgment, tho' drawn by *Angelo* himſelf; nor is it eaſy to imagine a greater Abſurdity than that of gracing the Walls of a Chriſtian Temple with the Figure of *Mars* leading a Hero to Battle, or *Cupids* ſporting round a Virgin. The Pope who defaced the Statues of the Deities, at the Tomb of *Sannazarius* is, in my Opinion, more eaſily to be defended, than he that erected them.

It is for the ſame Reaſon improper to addreſs the EPITAPH to the Paſſenger, a Cuſtom which an injudicious Veneration for Antiquity introduced again at the Revival of Letters, and which, among many others, *Paſſeratius* ſuffered to miſ-

lead

* see Vol. 25. Jul.

lead him in his EPITAPH upon the Heart of *Henry* King of *France*, who was stabbed by *Clement* the Monk, which yet deserves to be inserted, for the Sake of shewing how beautiful even Improprieties may become, in the Hands of a good Writer.

Adsta, Viator, et dole regum vices.
Cor Regis isto conditur sub marmore,
Qui jura Gallis, *jura* Sarmatis *dedit.*
Tectus Cucullo hunc sustulit Sicarius.
Abi, Viator, et dole regum vices.

In the Monkish Ages, however ignorant and unpolished, the EPITAPHS were drawn up with far greater Propriety than can be shown in those, which more enlightened Times have produced.

Orate pro Anima —— miserrimi Peccatoris

was an Address to the last Degree striking and solemn, as it flowed naturally from the Religion then believed, and awakened in the Reader Sentiments of Benevolence for the Deceased, and of Concern for his own Happiness. There was Nothing trifling or ludicrous, Nothing that did not tend to the noblest End, the Propagation of Piety and the Increase of Devotion.

It may seem very superfluous to lay it down as the first Rule for writing EPITAPHS, that the Name of the Deceased is not to be omitted; nor should I have thought such a Precept necessary, had not the Practice of the greatest Writers shewn, that it has not been sufficiently regarded. In most of the Poetical EPITAPHS, the Names for whom they were composed may be sought to no Purpose, being only prefixed on the Monument. To expose ye Absurdity of this Omission, it is only necessary to ask how the EPITAPHS, which have outlived the Stones on which they were inscribed, would have contributed to the Information of Posterity, had they wanted the Names of those whom they celebrated.

In drawing the Character of the Deceased, there are no Rules to be observ'd which do not equally relate to other Compositions. The Praise ought not to be general, because the Mind is lost in the Extent of any indefinite Idea, and cannot be affected with what it cannot comprehend. When we hear only of a good or great Man, we know not in what Class to place him, nor have any Notion of his Character, distinct from that of a thousand others; his Example can have no Effect upon our Conduct, as we have nothing remarkable or eminent to propose to our Imitation. The EPITAPH composed by *Ennius* for his own Tomb, has both the Faults last mentioned,

Nemo me decoret lacrumis, nec funera, fletu
Faxit. Cur? volito vivu' per ora virum.

The Reader of this EPITAPH receives scarce any Idea from it; he neither conceives any Veneration for the Man to whom it belongs, nor is instructed by what Methods this boasted Reputation is to be obtained.

Tho' a sepulchral Inscription is professedly a Panegyric, and, therefore, not confined to historical Impartiality, yet it ought always to be written with regard to Truth. No Man ought to be commended for Virtues which he never possessed, but whoever is curious to know his Faults must enquire after them in other Places; the Monuments of the Dead are not intended to perpetuate the Memory of Crimes, but to exhibit Patterns of Virtue. On the Tomb of *Mæcenas*, his Luxury is not to be mentioned with his Munificence, nor is the Proscription to find a Place on the Monument of *Augustus*.

The best Subject for EPITAPHS is private Virtue; Virtue exerted in the same Circumstances in which the Bulk of Mankind are placed, and which, therefore, may admit of many Imitators. He that has delivered his Country from Oppression, or freed the World from Ignorance and Error, can excite the Emulation of a very small Number; but he that has repell'd the Temptations of Poverty, and disdained to free himself from Distress at the Expence of his Virtue, may animate Multitudes, by his Example, to the same Firmness of Heart and Steadiness of Resolution.

Of this Kind I cannot forbear the Mention of two *Greek* Inscriptions; one upon a Man whose Writings are well known, the other upon a Person whose Memory is preserved only in her EPITAPH, who both lived in Slavery, the most calamitous Estate in human Life.

Ζωσιμη ἡ πριν ευσα μονω τω Σωματι δουλη,
Και τω σωματι νυν ευρεν ἐλευθεριην.

Zosima, *quæ solo fuit olim Corpore Serva,*
Corpore nunc etiam libera facta fuit.

'Zosima, *who in her Life could only have*
'*her Body enslaved, now finds her Body*
'*likewise set at Liberty.*

It is impossible to read this EPITAPH without being animated to bear the Evils of Life with Constancy, and to support the Dignity of Human Nature under the most pressing Afflictions, both by the Example of the Heroine, whose Grave w

behold, and the Prospect of that State in which, to use the Language of the inspired Writers, *The Poor cease from their Labours, and the Weary be at rest.* ——

The other is upon *Epictetus*, the Stoic Philosopher.

Δουλος Επικτατος γενομην, και Σωμ' αναπηρος,
Και πενιην Ιρος, και φιλος Ἀθανατοις.

Servus Epictetus, *mutilatus corpore, vixi*
Pauperieque Irus, Curaque prima Deum.

'Epictetus, *who lies here, was a Slave*
'*and a Cripple, poor as the Begger in*
'*the Proverb, and the Favourite of*
'*Heaven.*

In this Distich is comprised the noblest Panegyric, and the most important Instruction. We may learn from it that Virtue is impracticable in no Condition, since *Epictetus* could recommend himself to the Regard of Heaven, amidst the Temptations of Poverty and Slavery: Slavery, which has always been found so destructive to Virtue, that in many Languages a Slave and a Thief are expressed by the same Word. And we may be likewise admonished by it, not to lay any Stress on a Man's outward Circumstances in making an Estimate of his real Value, since *Epictetus*, the Begger, the Cripple, and the Slave, was the Favourite of Heaven.

Extract of a BILL *submitted to the Members of Parliament, for the more easy Recovery of small Debts.*

WHereas the Recovery of small Debts, in the Courts of *Westminster*, has been found tedious and expensive, Be it enacted, That where any Action of Debt will lye at common Law for a Sum not less than ten Pounds, or more than fifty, the Plaintiff shall apply to *two Justices* for a Summons, requiring the Defendant to appear in Person, or by his Attorney, before them; which Summons, if the Defendant does not reside within the Jurisdiction of those Justices to whom the Plaintiff applies, shall be indorsed by two other Justices, at the Place where the Defendant shall be found; and this Summons shall be served upon the Defendant either personally (in the Manner of a Writ) or by being left at his usual Place of Residence ten Days before the Time limited for his Appearance; which being served, and Proof thereof made before the two Justices who granted the Summons, the said Justices shall determine the Action, and, according to Evidence, either dismiss the Action, or adjudge the Debt to be paid within ten Days, which Debt, if not discharged in that Time, shall be levied by a Warrant of Distress, under the Hands of two Justices.

If either Party shall think himself aggrieved by the Determination of *two Justices*, he shall be at Liberty to appeal to the next *Quarter Sessions*, upon giving Security to pay the Debt or Damages if the Determination shall be confirmed, and the Cause shall then be tried by a *Jury* whose Decision shall be final; and if the Decision be not complied with, a Writ shall be granted by the Justices for seizing the Goods of him against whom the Verdict is given, and if it shall appear, that the Goods so seized and sold do not amount to the Sum required, another Writ shall, at the *Quarter Sessions*, next following, be granted for the Imprisonment, of him against whom the Verdict is given, till the Debt be discharged. If the Person for whom the Verdict is given, shall judge a Writ for seizing the Goods, *&c.* insufficient for his Security, he shall be at Liberty to sue out a Writ of Imprisonment, immediately after having obtained the Verdict.

If, where there has been no Appeal from the Determination of two Justices, the Goods sold by a Warrant of Distress shall not be sufficient for the Discharge of the Debt or Damages, a Writ of Imprisonment may be sued at the next Quarter Sessions.

If the Goods of him against whom a Warrant of Distress is granted, shall be in another County, the Warrant shall be indorsed by two Justices of the County, in which the Goods are, and then may be put in Execution.

Fees before the two JUSTICES.

The Summons,	*Two Shillings.*
Adjudication,	*Four Shillings.*
Warrant of Distress,	*Four Shillings.*
Execution of the Warrant of Distress,	*Four Shillings.*

Fees at the Quarter-Sessions.

To the Counsel,	*Ten Shillings.*
To the Attorney,	*Three Shillings* and 6 *d.*
To the Sheriff for returning ye Jury	*One Shilling* and 6 *d.*
To the Clerk, for ye Order of Execution,	*Two Shillings* and 6 *d.*
To the Sheriff, for executing the Order,	*Two Shillings* and 6 *d.*
To the Jury	*Six Shillings.*

Having

Having thus exhibited to the Public a Sketch of the Act propoſed to be laid before the Legiſlature, we cannot but commend the Zeal with which Mr *Tanize* has laboured for ſeveral Years to promote it, as worthy not only of Praiſe, but of Imitation. That the preſent Method of recovering Debts is a Grievance and a Burthen too generally felt to be deny'd, but whether the Hardſhips will be removed by the Method here propoſed, well deſerves to be conſidered. It is hoped that thoſe who after Examination ſhall approve it, will recommend it to their Repreſentatives, and that thoſe who ſhall diſapprove it, will favour us with their Objections.

Two QUERIES *relating to the* ENGLISH SHIPPING.

IT is well known that the *Dutch* Ships are built in ſuch a Manner, as that they require leſs Depth of Water to keep them afloat than *Engliſh* Veſſels of the ſame Burthen, and that this Form, to which they are obliged by the Nature of their Coaſts, and the Shallowneſs of their Harbours, produces many Advantages. They are leſs liable to be ſtranded, they can enter Ports incommodious to our Merchants, they can lie nearer the Shore in a Storm. Theſe Conveniencies in Time of Peace, and in the common Occurrences of Trade, they owe to the Form of their Shipping, which is yet more uſeful in War, as it enables them to eſcape a ſuperior Force, by flying where their Enemies cannot follow them; of which, in their War with the Republick and *Cromwell*, they gave many Inſtances, and by this ſingle Advantage preſerved their Fleets more than once from entire Ruin. (*See* Blake's *Life*, p. 303) Nor does this Manner of Building leſs contribute to the Deſtruction of their Enemies than to the Security of themſelves, for when they have diſperſed a Fleet, they can purſue ſmaller Veſſels with thoſe of greater Bulk and Force, which yet require but the ſame Depth of Water; ſo that an Enemy can have no Shelter but from Fortifications on the Land. By the Advantage of this peculiar Conſtruction of their Veſſels they ſailed up the *Medway* to *Chatham*, and deſtroy'd ſome of our Ships there in the Reign of *Charles* the ſecond, and in all their Wars with us, have never failed, after a Defeat, to retire behind a Shelf of Rocks, by which they are at once defended from the Ocean and from their Enemies, who ſometimes lie inactive in their Sight till they are driven away by the Weather.

With regard to the *French*, and other Nations, our Ships of War have another Peculiarity; the loweſt Tier of Guns is ſo near the Water that they cannot be fired in a rough Sea. They may appear at the firſt View, better adapted being ſo placed to ſink the Enemy's Veſſels by piercing them in the lower Parts; but this Conſideration will, I believe, have no great Weight with thoſe that have been engaged in a naval Fight, and therefore know that the moſt fatal Shots are thoſe that break the Maſts or diſable the Steerage.

I therefore venture to enquire in this publick Manner, at a Time when it is highly improper to neglect any naval Improvements,

1. What Advantages we receive from the Form of our Ships, as it differs from that of the Dutch Veſſels?

2. Whether it will not be proper in our new Ships to place our Guns in the ſame Manner with other Nations.

Mr. Urban,

IF the following Compoſition ſhould be known to be written by Mrs. Rowe, by thoſe among your Readers, who have ſeen any Copies of it, or are entirely acquainted with her Sentiments and Style; if it cannot be taken for the Production of any other Pen, by ſuch as ſhall minutely compare it with her Letters moral and entertaining, *you will highly oblige the World by publiſhing it. I doubt not the Curioſity of her Friends will be raiſed, ſince it has neither been mentioned by the Writer of her Life, nor found a Place in her two poſthumous Volumes. But their Wonder will certainly ceaſe, when they reflect, that as you have given us ſome Circumſtances relating to that Lady, which could never have been known by any other Means. So, if the happy Perſons, who were favoured with her Correſpondence would be pleaſed to ſearch their Cabinets, they might find Letters and Memoirs, as worthy of publication as any that have already appeared. For my own Part, Sir, I am a zealous Admirer of Mrs. Rowe, and conſequently of Opinion, that the Public will ſuffer by the ſuppreſſion of any Particulars that may contribute to illuſtrate her Character, or diſplay her Genius. I hope, therefore, all who are poſſeſſed of any of her Manuſcripts, will ſend them to the Preſs, as I ſhall, whenever I am ſo fortunate to meet with them.*

Your conſtant Reader and very humble Servant, E. P.

The

The STORY *of* VETERONA.

O happy Poverty! thou chiefeſt Good
Beſtow'd by Heaven, but ſeldom underſtood.

AS the Admired *Lavinia* was one Day walking in the Fields of P——, A melancholy with the Remembrance of late Misfortunes and diſturbed with the Proſpect of future Diſtreſs: After having wandred over flowery Vallies, regardleſs of their Beauties, and through tuneful Woods, undelighted with their Melody, ſhe was obſerved, by the Companion of her Retirement, to fix her Eyes with unuſual Earneſtneſs upon a little Cottage, built with Turf and covered with Straw, which the Interpoſition of a tall Hedge, had hindred them from ſeeing, till they were almoſt at the Door. Here *Lavinia* ſtood gazing, as at a Sight unexpected and ſurprizing; at C length a Sigh broke from her Boſom, and ſoon after a ſudden Smile aroſe on her Countenance, ſuch as proceeds from a Senſe of Eaſe, rather than of Tranſport, ſuch as accompanies not the Emotions of triumphant Gaiety, but the Calm of unruffled Quiet: This Interval of Chearfulneſs ſoon gave way to another Sigh, D and that Sigh was ſucceeded by a ſecond Smile: She then relapſed into a ſettled Penſiveneſs, and taking her Eyes off the Cottage, turned homewards without ſpeaking.

Her Companion whom the Awe of E ſuperior Acompliſhments, as well as the Fear of appearing diſreſpectful to the unfortunate, had hitherto kept ſilent, could no longer ſupport the Pain of unſatisfied Curioſity: I hope, Madam, ſaid ſhe, with an Air timorous and irreſolute, you will favour my Enquiry with a F ſofter Name than Impertinence, if I confeſs my Impatience to know the Cauſe of that unuſual Perturbation which your Looks diſcovered at the Sight of yonder Cottage. Here ſhe ſtopp'd, but obſerving *Lavinia*, tho' ſtill ſilent, yet not diſpleaſed, if the Sight of that ſolitary Cot, ſaid ſhe, awakened your Remembrance to any poetical Deſcription of G peaceful Poverty, which by its pleaſing Ideas, alternately excited and ſoothed your Melancholy; permit, Madam, an inferiour Underſtanding to remind you that nothing ought to affect us but what is real; nothing can be more unworthy an experienced Mind, than to envy the Poſſeſſion, ſollicit the Enjoyment or languiſh for the Want of imaginary Happineſs. Theſe amuſing Images of Felicity, are no more than the bliſsful Dreams of a luxuriant Fancy. I H have, after a peruſal of *Cowley*, made a ſhort rural Excurſion to viſit thoſe Retreats of Quiet, and trace the Footſteps of *Aſtrea*; but how was I diſappointed when inſtead of Serenity and Content, I beheld nothing but gloomy and repining Poverty, which claimed more my Charity than my Envy. Every Place appeared the Haunt either of Miſery or Wickedneſs. The little Diſtinctions of Dreſs and Language, made me treated either with a ſavage Rudeneſs that deforms, or a creeping Servility that debaſes human Nature. Soon weary of this diſmal Proſpect, I returned affrighted and diſguſted, and felt a thouſand Viciſſitudes of Horrour and Compaſſion. I give my dear *Lavinia* this Account of my Rambles, with a View of preſerving her from one Error, who has reſcued me from ſo many, by recalling her Attention from airy Viſions, which while they pleaſe us, it is impoſſible not to wiſh and difficult not to believe real. But if my Conjecture be ill grounded, and there be any more particular Cauſe of your Concern—The young Lady was going on, when ſhe was interrupted by the ſudden Approach of ſome Ladies of the ſame Family, who like them, had been invited to walk by the Coolneſs of the Day. Their Converſation immediately grew too polite to be rational, and turned wholly upon trifling Objects, till the Bell called them to Dinner.

After Dinner *Lavinia*, whoſe good Senſe did not ſuffer her to be much diverted with Talk which had no Meaning, or Laughter without a Jeſt, as ſoon as Civility gave her leave, retired with her Companion, who ſhew'd that ſhe had not forgot the Requeſt ſhe made in the Morning, by taking Occaſion when they were private, of mentioning their Walk, and the Cottage they had met with; this was far from offending *Lavinia*, who being herſelf deſirous of recollecting and dwelling upon the pleaſing Scene, readily promiſed to gratify her Favourite. At laſt, that they might not be diſturbed by another Viſit from the Triflers in the Houſe, they withdrew into a Wood ſolitary, dark, and ſolemn, ſuch as thoſe in which the Prieſts of old courted the Inſpiration of their fancy'd Deities, and in which the Philoſopher ſtill attends the Dictates of unclouded Reaſon, and the Poet purſues the Thoughts of diſincumbered Fancy.

When they had ſeated themſelves on a rining Turf at the Foot of a Tree,—know, my dear *Floretta*, began *Lavinia*, that

that in theſe Woods, Fields, and Meadows, I paſſed thoſe Years of early Life, which every one remembers with Pleaſure, either for their Happineſs or Innocence; here I play'd ſerene and gladſom without any other Thought, but of the preſent and in my little Rovings, paid frequent Viſits to the neighbouring Cottagers. The Regard they ſhew'd to my ſuperior Circumſtances gave me, young as I was, ſuch a Degree of Pleaſure as made me fond of converſing with them, and the little Kindneſſes which I could do them by my Recommendation at Home, made them deſirous of entertaining me. Among theſe I contracted the greateſt Familiarity with *Veterona*, who lived at that little Habitation which we ſtopp'd at in our Morning Walk. She made even then ſo ſtrong an Impreſſion upon me, that I remember diſtinctly all the Particulars of her Life, which, either my Obſervation or Enquiry, informed me of.

She was a Native of this Village and lived all her Life here, without any looſe Deſire of ſeeking her Fortune, or chimerical Expectation of meeting with Advancement in diſtant Places. Being always averſe from Service, ſhe had no borrowed Vices nor imitated Follies; ſhe was unacquainted with the falſe Pleaſures of Luxury and Expence, and what ſhe knew nothing of, neither deſired nor envied. Her Wants were the Wants of Nature. She had not habituated herſelf to Falſhood by flattering the Vanity of a gaudy Miſtreſs, nor learned the Art of ſhedding Tears for Trifles, or bearing Inſolence with an affected Submiſſion. But having thus eſcaped the general Source of Corruption, and at the ſame Time excluded herſelf from all Hopes of any Aſſiſtance but that of Providence, ſhe maintained herſelf by an honeſt and unwearied Induſtry, free from Diſtreſs and above Dependance.

It is the Right of every Cottager to graze a Cow on the adjoining Common: This Privilege was *Veterona's* Eſtate. She had, before I knew her, purchaſed a Cow, I ſuppoſe with what ſhe had ſaved out of the Wages of her daily Labour. From her ſhe was ſupply'd with Milk, Butter, and Cheeſe, Part of which ſhe lived on, and Part ſhe carry'd to the Market.

In a little Garden cloſe to her Houſe, ſhe had a Row of Bee-hives, by which, when no other Buſineſs called her away, ſhe ſat Knitting with an Heart eaſy, and Face chearful. The Humm of the active Inſects entertained her Ear, and the Example of their Labour excited her Induſtry. Thus what would have been Wretchedneſs and Poverty in the Eſtimation of thoſe who have been accuſtomed to faſhionable Life, was Eaſe and Affluence in the natural Condition of humanity. The Neatneſs and Regularity of her Houſe, unlike thoſe which you were deſcribing, and unuſual in her Station, made me then frequent it, and now makes me remember it with great Satisfaction; her Furniture and Utenſils of the cheapeſt Sort, were always clean and always in Order; every Thing about her, ſeem'd to be under the Direction of Prudence and the Smiles of Heaven.

When ſhe roſe in the Morning her Devotions were her firſt Employment; her earlieſt and pureſt Thoughts were offered to her Creator, in a Form of humble Adoration. She then read a ſhort Portion of the Holy Scriptures with a ſincere and earneſt Attention, not with a View of reconciling them to Vice, or interpreting them in her own Favour, but of regulating her Behaviour by their unerring Rules; nor till thoſe Duties were performed, did ſhe ſuffer her Mind to fix upon the Buſineſs of the Day. She then milk'd her Cow, and made her Cheeſe; after which ſhe ſat down by her Bees, and except the little Time ſpent in her Meals, worked till Evening. She never went far from Home, her longeſt Journey like that of the old Man in your Darling *Cowley*, was to the next Market, where ſhe ſold the Produce of her little Dairy, received the Price of her Knitting, and bought what her own Cow and Garden did not afford her. At the Cloſe of the Evening, ſhe again milk'd her Cow, and concluded the Day with Reading and Devotions. Devotions! ſo far as we may preſume to judge, not unhear'd, ſince offered by one who lived in the Practice of all the Duties that fell within her Compaſs of Action: Devotions! which drew upon *Veterona* the Eyes of thoſe angelick Beings, who look with Contempt on pompous Greatneſs, and turn away with Abhorrence from proſperous Wickedneſs, and opened to her thoſe Regions of eternal Happineſs, whither many, who now boaſt their ample Fortunes and extenſive Capacities, ſhall never arrive.

Thus

Thus was her Life one uniform Scene of Innocence and Piety, not ſaddened by Misfortune, nor varied by Caprice: She enjoy'd a Health ſcarce interrupted, till the Age of Seventy, and then dying of a ſhort Illneſs, was found poſſeſſed of Sixty Pounds, which ſhe had laid up, that when ſhe ſhould be able to work no longer, ſhe might not ſubſiſt upon the Labour of others.

Such was the Inhabitant of that little Cottage, a Place more venerable than the ſplendid Reſidences of Sloth and Luxury! When we ſit in this Solitude, out of Sight of Men, and unbyaſſed by their Cuſtoms, when we are not afraid of being ridicul'd by Wit, or wondred at by Folly; is it poſſible to doubt a Moment which to prefer? Can rational Beings put Weeks, Months, and Years trifled away in unimproving Talk, idle Viſits and empty Amuſements, in Competition with *Peterona*'s uſeful Labour? But if we look further into the Conduct of thoſe who ſtand in higher Life, and add their Vices to their Follies, if with the Time loſt in thoughtleſs Diverſions, we reckon that which is waſted by unlawful Paſſions, in ambitious Purſuits, or criminal Amours; if we reflect on the Allurements to Wickedneſs and Diſcouragements from Virtue, we ſhall be ſtill more convinced of the Happineſs of Obſcurity. 'Tis certain, that with whatever Contempt we may now look on ſo narrow a Circle of Life, moſt of us will, at a Time when we ſhall think moſt juſtly, wiſh to have been confined to it.

You will now no longer wonder, my *Floretta*, that as I was walking, oppreſſed with the Weight of my own Misfortunes, I could not forbear ſome Emotion, when the Sight of her Cottage placed, before my Eyes, the happy Life and peaceful Death of the contented, the induſtrious, the innocent *Peterona*.

Continuation of the Life of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, *from p.* 515.

AFter the Execution of this Man, the whole Company, either convinced of the Juſtice of the Proceeding, or awed by the Severity, applied themſelves without any Murmurs, or Appearance of Diſcontent, to the Proſecution of the Voyage, and having broken up another Veſſel, and reduced the Number of their Ships to three, they left the Port, and on *Auguſt* the 20th entered the Straits of *Magellan*, in which they ſtruggled with contrary Winds, and the various Dangers to which the Intricacy of that winding Paſſage expoſed them till Night, and then entered a more open Sea, in which they diſcovered an Iſland with a burning Mountain. On the 24th they fell in with three more Iſlands to which *Drake* gave Names, and, landing to take Poſſeſſion of them in the Name of his Sovereign, found in the largeſt ſo prodigious a Number of Birds, that they killed three thouſand of them in one Day. This Bird, of which they knew not the Name, was ſomewhat leſs than a Wild-Gooſe, without Feathers and covered with a kind of Down, unable to fly or riſe from the Ground, but capable of running and ſwimming with amazing Celerity; they feed on the Sea, and come to Land only to reſt at Night or lay their Eggs, which they depoſite in Holes like thoſe of Conies.

From theſe Iſlands to the *South-Sea*, the Strait becomes very crooked and narrow, ſo that ſometimes, by the Interpoſition of Headlands, the Paſſage ſeems ſhut up, and the Voyage entirely ſtopped. To double theſe Capes is very difficult, on Account of the frequent Alterations to be made in the Courſe. There are, indeed, as *Magellan* obſerves, many Harbours, but in moſt of them no Bottom is to be found.

The Land on both Sides riſes into innumerable Mountains, the Tops of them are encircled with Clouds and Vapours, which being congealed fall down in Snow, and increaſe their Height by hardening into Ice, which is never diſſolved; but the Valleys are, nevertheleſs, green, fruitful, and pleaſant.

Here *Drake* finding the Strait in Appearance ſhut up, went in his Boat to make farther Diſcoveries, and having found a Paſſage towards the North, was returning to his Ships, but Curioſity ſoon prevailed upon him to ſtop, for the Sake of obſerving a Canoe or Boat, with ſeveral Natives of the Country in it. He could not at a Diſtance forbear admiring the Form of this little Veſſel, which ſeemed inclining to a Semicircle, the Stern and Prow ſtanding up, and the Body ſinking inward, but much greater was his Wonder, when, upon a nearer Inſpection, he found it made only of the Barks of Trees ſewed together with Thongs of Seal-ſkin, ſo artificially, that ſcarcely any Water entered the Seams. The People were well-ſhaped and painted, like thoſe which have been already deſcribed. On the Land they had a Hut built with Poles and covered with Skins, in which they had Water Veſſels and other

other Utenſils, made likewiſe of the Barks of Trees.

Among theſe People they had an Opportunity of remarking, what is frequently obſervable in ſavage Countries, how natural Sagacity, and unwearied Induſtry may ſupply the Want of ſuch Manufactures, or natural Productions as appear to us abſolutely neceſſary for the Support of Life. The Inhabitants of theſe Iſlands are wholly Strangers to Iron and its Uſe, but inſtead of it make Uſe of the Shell of a Muſcle of prodigious Size, found upon their Coaſts; This they grind upon a Stone to an Edge, which is ſo firm and ſolid, that neither Wood nor Stone is able to reſiſt it.

Sept. 6, they entered the *Great South-Sea*, on board no *Engliſh* Veſſel had ever been navigated before, and propoſed to have directed their Courſe towards the Line, but their Men, who had ſuffered by the Severity of the Climate, might recover their Strength in a warmer Latitude. But their Deſigns were ſcarce formed before they were fruſtrated; for on *Sept.* 7, after an Eclipſe of the Moon, a Storm aroſe, ſo violent, that it left them little Hopes of ſurviving it; nor was its Fury ſo dreadful as its Continuance, for it laſted with little Intermiſſion, till *Oct.* 28, Fifty-two Days, during which Time they were toſſed inceſſantly from one Part of the Ocean to another, without any Power of ſpreading their Sails, or lying upon their Anchors, amidſt ſhelving Shores, ſcattered Rocks, and unknown Iſlands, the Tempeſt continually roaring, and the Waves daſhing over them.

In this Storm, on the 30th of *Sept.* the *Marigold*, commanded by Captain *Thomas*, was ſeparated from them. On the 7th of *October* having entered a Harbour, where they hoped for ſome Intermiſſion of their Fatigues, they were in a few Hours forced out to Sea by a violent Guſt, which broke the Cable, at which Time they loſt Sight of the *Elizabeth*, the Vice-Admiral, whoſe Crew, as was afterwards diſcovered, wearied with Labour, and diſcouraged by the Proſpect of future Dangers, recovered the Straits on the next Day, and returning by the ſame Paſſage through which they came, ſailed along the Coaſt of *Braſil*, and on the 2d of *June* in the Year following arrived at *England*.

From this Bay they were driven Southward to 55 Degrees, where, among ſome Iſlands, they ſtayed two Days to the great Refreſhment of the Crew; but being again forced into the main Sea, they were toſſed about with perpetual Expectations of periſhing, till ſoon after they came again to anchor near the ſame Place, where they found the Natives whom the Continuance of the Storm had probably reduced to equal Diſtreſs, rowing from one Iſland to another and providing the Neceſſaries of Life.

It is, perhaps, a juſt Obſervation, that, with regard to outward Circumſtances, Happineſs and Miſery are very equally diffuſed thro' all States of human Life. In civilized Countries where regular Policies have ſecured the Neceſſaries of Life, Ambition, Avarice, and Luxury, find the Mind at Leiſure for their Reception, and ſoon engage it in new Purſuits; Purſuits that are to be carried on by inceſſant Labour, and whether vain or ſucceſsful, produce Anxiety and Contention. Among Savage Nations, imaginary Wants find, indeed, no Place, but their Strength is exhauſted by neceſſary Toils, and their Paſſions agitated not by Conteſts about Superiority, Affluence, or Precedence, but by perpetual Care for the preſent Day, and by fear of periſhing for want of Food.

But for ſuch Reflections as theſe they had no Time, for having ſpent 3 Days in ſupplying themſelves with Wood and Water, they were by a new Storm driven to the Latitude of 56 Degrees, where they beheld the Extremities of the *American* Coaſt, and the Confluence of the Atlantic and Southern Ocean.

Here they arrived on the 28th of *Oct.* and at laſt were bleſſed with the Sight of a Calm Sea, having for almoſt two Months endured ſuch a Storm as no Traveller has given an Account of; and ſuch, as in that Part of the World, tho' accuſtomed to Hurricanes, they were before unacquainted with.

On the 30th of *October*, they ſteered away towards the Place appointed for the Rendezvous of the Fleet, which was in 30 Degrees, and on the next Day diſcovered two Iſlands ſo well ſtocked with Fowls, that they victualled their Ships with them, and then ſailed forwards, along the Coaſt of *Peru*, till they came to 37 Degrees, where finding neither their Ships, nor any convenient Port, they came to Anchor *November* the 25th, at *Mocha*, an Iſland inhabited by ſuch *Indians* as the Cruelty of their *Spaniſh* Conquerors had driven from the Continent, to whom they applied for Water and Proviſions, offering them in return, ſuch Things as they imagined moſt likely to pleaſe them. The *Indians* ſeemed willing to traffick, and having preſented them with Fruits and two fat Sheep

ſhewed them a Place whither they ſhould come for Water.

The next Morning, according to Agreement, the *Engliſh* landed with their Water-veſſels, and ſent 2 Men forward towards the Place appointed, who, about the middle of the Way, were ſuddenly attacked by the *Indians*, and immediately ſlain. Nor were the reſt of the Company out of Danger; for behind the Rocks was lodged an Ambuſh of five hundred Men, who, ſtarting up from their Retreat, diſcharged their Arrows into the Boat, with ſuch Dexterity, that every one of the Crew was wounded by them, the Sea being then high and hindering them from either retiring, or making uſe of their Weapons. *Drake* himſelf received an Arrow under his Eye, which pierced him almoſt to the Brain, and another in his Head. The Danger of theſe Wounds was much encreaſed by the Abſence of their Surgeon, who was in the Vice-Admiral, ſo that they had none to aſſiſt them but a Boy, whoſe Age did not admit of much Experience or Skill, yet ſo much were they favoured by Providence, that they all recovered.

No Reaſon could be aſſigned for which the *Indians* ſhould attack them with ſo furious a Spirit of Malignity, but that they miſtook them for *Spaniards*, whoſe Cruelties might very reaſonably incite them to Revenge, whom they had driven by inceſſant Perſecution from their Country, waſting immenſe Tracks of Land, by Maſſacre and Deva[illegible]ation.

On the Afternoon, of the ſame Day, they ſet Sail, and on the 30*th* of *November* dropped Anchor in *Philips* Bay, where their Boat having been ſent out to diſcover the Country, returned with an *Indian* in his Canoe, whom they had intercepted. He was of a graceful Stature, dreſſed in a white Coat or Gown, reaching almoſt to his Knees, very mild, humble and docile, ſuch as perhaps, were all the *Indians*, till the *Spaniards* taught them Revenge, Treachery and Cruelty.

This *Indian*, having been kindly treated, was diſmiſſed with Preſents, and informed, as far as the *Engliſh* could make him underſtand, what they chiefly wanted, and what they were willing to give in return, *Drake* ordering his Boat to attend him in his Canoe and to ſet him ſafe on the Land.

When he was aſhore, he directed them to wait till his Return, and meeting ſome of his Countrymen, gave them ſuch an Account of his Reception, that, within a few Hours, ſeveral of them repaired with him to the Boat with Fowls, Eggs and a Hog, and with them one of their Captains, who willingly came into the Boat, and deſired to be conveyed by the *Engliſh* to their Ship.

By this Man *Drake* was informed, that no Supplies were to be expected here, but that ſouthward in a Place to which he offered to be his Pilot, there was great Plenty. This Propoſal was accepted, and on the 5*th* of *December*, under the Direction of the good-natured *Indian*, they came to Anchor in the Harbour called by the *Spaniards Valperizo* near the Town of *St James* of *Chiuli* where they met not only with ſufficient Stores of Proviſion, and with Store-houſes full of the Wines of *Chili*, but with a Ship called the *Captain of Morial*, richly laden, having together with large Quantities of the ſame Wines, ſome of the fine Gold of *Baldivia*, and a great Croſs of Gold ſet with Emeralds.

Having ſpent three Days in ſtoring their Ships with all kinds of Proviſion in the utmoſt Plenty, they departed and landed their *Indian* Pilot, where they firſt received him, after having rewarded him much above his Expectations or Deſires.

They had now little other Anxiety than for their Friends who had been ſeparated from them, and whom they now determined to ſeek, but conſidering that by entering every Creek and Harbour with their Ship, they expoſed themſelves to unneceſſary Dangers, and that their Boat would not contain ſuch a Number as might defend themſelves againſt the *Spaniards*, they determined to ſtation their Ship at ſome Place, where they might commodiouſly build a Pinnace, which being of light Burthen, might eaſily ſail where the Ship was in Danger of being ſtranded, and at the ſame time might carry a ſufficient Force to reſiſt the Enemy, and afford better Accommodation, than could be expected in the Boat.

To this End on the 19*th* of *December*, they entered a Bay near *Cippo* a Town inhabited by *Spaniards*, who diſcovering them, immediately iſſued out, to the Number of an hundred Horſemen, with about two hundred naked *Indians* running by their Sides. The *Engliſh* obſerving their Approach, retired to their Boat without any Loſs, except of one Man whom no Perſuaſions or Entreaties could move to retire with the reſt, and who, therefore, was ſhot by the *Spaniards*, who exulting at the Victory, commanded the *Indians* to draw the dead Carcaſe from the Rock on which he fell, and in the Sight of the *Engliſh* beheaded it, then cut off the right

right Hand, and tore out the Heart, which they carried away, having firſt commanded the *Indians* to ſhoot their Arrows all over the Body. The Arrows of the *Indians* were made of green Wood, for the immediate Service of the Day, the *Spaniards*, with the Fear that always harraſſes Oppreſſors, forbidding them to have any Weapons, when they do not want their preſent Aſſiſtance.

Leaving this Place, they ſoon found a Harbour more ſecure and convenient, where they built their Pinnace, in which *Drake* went to ſeek his Companions, but finding the Wind contrary, he was obliged to return in two Days.

Leaving this Place ſoon after, they ſailed along the Coaſt, in ſearch of freſh Water, and landing at *Tarapaca*, they found a *Spaniard* aſleep, with Silver bars lying by him to the Value of three thouſand Ducats; not all the Inſults which they had received from his Countrymen, could provoke them to offer any Violence to his Perſon, and therefore, they carried away his Treaſure, without doing him any farther Harm.

Landing in another Place, they found a *Spaniard* driving eight *Peruvian* Sheep, which are the Beaſts of Burthen in that Country, each laden with an hundred Pounds weight of Silver, which they ſeized likewiſe, and drove to their Boats.

Further along the Coaſt, lay ſome *Indian* Towns, from which the Inhabitants repaired to the Ship, on Floats made of Seal-skins, blown full of Wind, two of which they faſten together, and ſitting between them, row with great Swiftneſs and carry conſiderable Burthens. They very readily traded for Glaſs and ſuch Trifles, with the Old and the Young ſeemed equally delighted.

Arriving at *Mormorena* on the 26*th* of *January*, *Drake* invited the *Spaniards* to traffick with him, which they agreed to, and ſupplied him with Neceſſaries, ſelling to him among other Proviſions ſome of thoſe Sheep, which have been mentioned, whoſe Bulk is equal to that of a Cow, and whoſe Strength is ſuch, that one of them can carry three tall Men upon his Back, their Necks are like a Camels, and their Heads like thoſe of our Sheep. They are the moſt uſeful Animals of this Country, not only affording excellent Fleeces, and wholeſome Fleſh, but ſerving as Carriages over Rocks and Mountains where no other Beaſt can travel, for their Foot is of a peculiar Form which enables them to tread firm in the moſt ſteep and ſlippery Places.

On all this Coaſt, the whole Soil is ſo impregnated with Silver, that five Ounces may be ſeparated from an hundred Pound weight of common Earth.

Still coaſting in Hopes of meeting their Friends, they anchored on the 7*th* of *February* before *Aria*, where they took two Barks with about eight hundred Pound weight of Silver, and purſuing their Courſe, ſeized another Veſſel laden with Linens.

[*To be continued.*] 1741. P. 38.

Craftſman Nov. 29. No. 752.

Obſervations on the preſent State of Affairs abroad and at home.

WHOEVER hath read *his Majeſty's late Speech*, muſt be highly pleaſed, to find that *his Majeſty* hath magnanimouſly determined, *not to be* DIVERTED *or* DETERR'D *from thoſe juſt and vigorous Meaſures, which He is purſuing, for maintaining the Honour of his Crown, and the undoubted Rights of his People.*

This is a glorious Reſolution, and worthy of an *heroick Prince*, who will not ſuffer a *brave and free People*, to be interrupted in their *Trade*, plunder'd of their *Properties*, and moſt inhumanly treated in their *Perſons*, by a Nation infinitely beneath Them, in natural Strength, commerical Advantages, and military Virtue, They ſoon felt the *Effects of our Reſentment* in the *Weſt-Indies*, by the Conduct and Valour of Admiral *Vernon*, with ſo ſmall a Number of *Ships*, and but a Handful of *Land-Forces*.

It were to wiſhed, that the *Squadrons* and *Land-Forces*, appointed for the *deſigned Expedition*, *which were a long Time in Readineſs*, had met with *an Opportunity of purſuing the intended Voyage*. But notwithſtanding the Perverſneſs of *Winds* and *Tides*, with other Accidents, I hope it is not yet too late for Lord *Cathcart* and Sir *Chaloner Ogle* to execute their Inſtructions, though the Seaſon for Action in *that Part of the World*, for which they are ſuppoſed to be deſtined, is very far advanced.——What cannot *Britiſh* Courage do, under the Direction of *wiſe Counſels*, and *vigorous Orders*?——If we may put any Faith in the prophetick Aſſurance of that great Stateſman, Mr. *Freeman*, on *Monday* laſt, *it will not be long before We have Advice of more important Conqueſts than* PORTO-BELLO and FORT-CHAGRE.—— The *learned Squire* cannot help nibbling at the Character and Conduct of Admiral

Admiral *Vernon*. However, I ſhall be very glad to ſee his Predictions fulfilled.

It were likewiſe to be wiſhed, that the SPANIARDS *had felt ſome Effects of our Reſentment in* EUROPE. —— But I do not find that our Squadron, under the Command of Admiral *Haddock*, which hath often been re-inforced, hath done any Thing more than ſailing from Port to Port, whilſt the *Spaniſh* Fleet was ſuffered to eſcape unmoleſted.

It is certain, as his Majeſty moſt wiſely obſerves, *That the Court of* Spain, *having already felt* SOME *Effects of our Reſentment, began to be ſenſible that they ſhould be no longer able,* ALONE, *to defend themſelves againſt the Efforts of the* Britiſh *Nation.*

This is confirmed by the Hiſtory of all Ages. *Spain* never conquer'd us, tho' ſhe once attempted it, in the Days of our glorious Queen *Elizabeth*, with her boaſted *Invincible Armada*; but *Providence*, and the Spirit of *that great Heroine* protected us againſt all their inſolent Bravadoes.

I muſt likewiſe ſo far do Juſtice to the Memory of *Oliver Cromwell*, as to obſerve, that inſtead of ſuffering the *Spaniards* to trample upon *the good People of* England, as he uſed to call them, he made them feel the *Effects of his Reſentment*, in the moſt ſenſible Manner; and we are to this Day obliged to him for the Conqueſt and Poſſeſſion of *Jamaica*, which, at a moderate Computation, hath brought above *one hundred Millions of Money* into this Nation, beſides the other great Advantages of its Situation, and will continue a laſting Mine of Gold to us, with a little due Care, Encouragement and Protection.

Since I have mentioned *Cromwell*, let it be farther remembred to his Honour, that he forced the *French* Court to deliver up *Dunkirk* into his Hands; and it might have ſtill continued in our Poſſeſſion, had it not been infamouſly ſold and reſtored to *France*, in the Reign of King *Charles* the 2d. Theſe two Acquiſitions of *Jamaica* and *Dunkirk*, under the Protectorate of *Oliver*, occaſioned thoſe fine Verſes of Mr. *Waller* to his Memory, particularly the following Couplet.

Beneath th' Tropicks is our Language [*ſpoke,*
And Part of Flanders *hath receiv'd our* [*Yoke.*

Mr. *Dryden*, and other Criticks, have found Fault with the laſt Line as an *Anti Climax*; but if the vaſt Importance of *Dunkirk* (which was meant by a *Part of Flanders*) be duly conſidered, the Objection will not appear in the ſame Light. But this is only a curſory Remark.

Dunkirk being thus ignominiouſly ſold and reſtored to *France*, it proved a terrible Thorn in our Sides in all our ſubſequent Wars with that Crown, by lying ſo conveniently to harbour their *Privateers*. It was therefore ſolemnly ſtipulated by an Article in the Treaty of *Utrecht*, (which has been ſo clamorouſly cenſured, with no other View than to palliate *much worſe Treaties* ſince made) *That all the Fortifications of the City of* Dunkirk *be razed; that the Harbour be fill'd up; and that the Sluices or Moles, which ſerve to cleanſe the Harbour, be level'd; and that at the ſaid King of* France's *own Expence.* —— *On this expreſs Condition alſo, that the ſaid Fortifications, Harbours, Moles, or Sluices, be* NEVER REPAIR'D AGAIN. —— But the *French* Court, according to their *known good Faith*, having attempted to evade their Engagements about *Dunkirk*, by a new Canal and Fortifications at *Mardyke*, in the Beginning of his late Majeſty's Reign, the Treaty of *Utrecht* was confirm'd, explain'd, and extended to the new Works at *Mardyke*, in the ſaid ſolemn Manner, by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Alliance between *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Holland*, in the Year 1717.

Some Years after, the Court of *France* began to violate her Engagements again, with regard to *Dunkirk*, even under our *preſent moſt auſpicious Adminiſtration*. This perfidious Conduct, gave our Merchants very much Uneaſineſs, and occaſioned a Complaint in *Parliament*; but our *great Miniſter* had Dexterity enough, at that Time, to ſtop all farther Enquiries into it at home, and to obtain a Declaration from his Brother-Miniſter in *France*, (I mean the *Cardinal*) that the Matter of Complaint was only owing to a *providential Tide*, which had cleanſed the Harbour, with a Sort of Promiſe that the Tenour of the *Treaties* ſhould be punctually obſerved, for the future.

This Declaration and Promiſe lull'd the People aſleep for ſome Time longer; though it was notorious, from ocular Proof, authentick Informations, and even from our *Cuſtom-Houſe-Books*, that the Harbour of *Dunkirk* was capable of receiving *Merchant-Ships* of a large Burthen,

then, and actually carry'd on a very conſiderable Trade.

But now, the Matter is paſt all Diſpute; for the *French* Court have not only made a great Progreſs in repairing and fortifying the Port and Harbour of *Dunkirk*, in Defiance of the moſt ſolemn Engagements, but inſolently avow'd and juſtify'd their ſo doing. The loud Complaints of the People, upon this Account, at length reached the *Miniſter*'s Ears, and obliged him, *nolens volens*, to take ſome Notice of ſo bare-faced an Infraction of *Treaties*. But whoever reads my Lord *Waldegrave*'s Remonſtrance, to the Miniſters of *France*, againſt this perfidious Proceeding, and their Anſwer to it, muſt be convinced that they are reſolved to fortify *Dunkirk*, and ſeem to depend on their Art of amuſing us, with trifling and bantering Aſſurances,

If I may preſume to put any Interpretation upon a *Speech from the Throne*, I muſt humbly ſuppoſe that, amongſt *ſome late extraordinary Proceedings of* ANOTHER COURT, his Majeſty had his Eye upon the preſent Operations at *Dunkirk*, as well as the ſecret and ſudden Departure of the *Breſt* and *Toulon* Squadrons. The *French King's Reaſons for fortifying Dunkirk*, are not only trivolous and againſt the *Law of Nations*, but contemptuous and inſolent to the laſt Degree.——Will any Man of common Underſtanding believe, that the *French* Court had no other View, in erecting Batteries and other Fortifications at *Dunkirk*, than to protect the Port and Harbour from the Inſults of *Smugglers*, *Corſairs*, and *Privateers*? Beſides, by what Right, or Pretence of Right, is *Dunkirk* again become a *Port* and *Harbour* at all?

The ſame Obſervations naturally ariſe upon the Departure of the *French* Squadrons for the *Weſt-Indies*; which the Court of *France* hath openly juſtify'd, upon the two following Accounts. *Firſt*, it is ſaid, that theſe *Squadrons* are only deſigned to convoy home the *Spaniſh Galleons*, or at leaſt to ſecure their own Part of the Treaſure aboard them; and *ſecondly*, to prevent us from taking Poſſeſſion of any of the *Spaniſh* Settlements in the *Weſt-Indies*. So that we are to be rid with a *Martingal*, and *France* will graciouſly condeſcend to let us carry on a little Pyratical War againſt the *Spaniards*, provided we do not attack them, in ſuch a Manner, as to oblige them to do us Juſtice, for their long-continued Depredations, Inſults, and Barbarities.

This is a plain and impartial State of *our Affairs abroad*.—Let us now ſee how they ſtand *at home*.

The *juſt and neceſſary War*, in which we are engaged with *Spain*, hath already put us to a very great Expence; but as it is perfectly agreeable to the Senſe of the whole Nation a *few ſervile Courtiers* excepted, and undertaken, by *his Majeſty*'s Wiſdom and Goodneſs; ſo the vigorous Proſecution of it will not be retarded by the Want of *ſuch Supplies*, and *extraordinary Aids*, as the preſent Circumſtances of the People will admit; in full Hopes and Confidence that *his Majeſty* will vouchſafe to give his Parliament a diſtinct and particular Account to what Uſes the *liberal Grants of laſt Year* were applied.

But nothing will conciliate the Hearts and Affections of his People ſo much, as the Security of their *Liberties at home*, which will encourage them to bear any reaſonable Burthen for ſupporting *his Arms abroad*. What the Nation ſeems primarily and univerſally bent upon, for this Purpoſe, is *an Act to limit and reduce the Number of* Placemen *in the* Houſe *of* Commons. The numerous Inſtructions, and even warm Remonſtrances, from both Parts of the *united Kingdoms*, are ſufficient to juſtify my Aſſertion; and therefore I ſhall conclude this Paper with the following Quotation from a little Treatiſe, lately publiſhed, entituled, *French Influence over Britiſh Counſels*.

" I know, one of the *mercenary Writers* againſt the *Place Bill* has wiſely ſaid, that our *Members of Parliament* ought to be under a Dependance upon *Miniſters* for the Places they poſſeſs or expect, in order to prevent their falling under a *corrupt* Dependance upon *France*. Which is an Attempt the Court of *France* knows to be impracticable and impoſſible; for, as this Influence can be got by Nothing but *ready Money*; and, as a ſufficient Sum, in proportion to the Value each Man puts upon *his Honour*, muſt be given not only to every *Member of Parliament*, but to every individual *Elector*, it would be impoſſible even for the Crown of *France* to ſpare ſuch a Sum. But if any one of our *Miniſters* ſhould get the ſole and entire Guidance of our *King*, and thereby the Diſpoſal of all the *public Money*, and of all the *Penſions*, *Poſts*, and *Offices*, which the *Crown* has in its Power to beſtow, the *yearly Revenue* and *Profits* of which amounts to above *ſix Millions Sterling*, ſuch a *Miniſter*, by theſe Means, might get a *corrupt Influence*,

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not only over a *Majority* in each *Houſe of Parliament*; but over a *Majority* at moſt of the *Elections* in the *Kingdom*; and if this ſhould ever come to be our Caſe: the Court of *France* might, and certainly would endeavour to gain *that Miniſter*. This is a Danger we ought to guard againſt, and it can be guarded againſt no other Way, but by preſerving the *Independency of our Parliaments*."

Common Senſe, Dec. 6. No. 209.

The Civil Liſt and Place-Men ableſt to contribute towards the War.

THE Nation is now engaged in a War, and whether the People have Bread to eat, or not, Money will be raiſed to carry it on.—Pacifick Armies at Home, pacifick Armies Abroad, unactive naval Expeditions, and that bottomleſs Pit *ſecret Service* have been attended with an Expence ſcarce known in former Ages, even in Time of War: But ſtill there is Wealth in the Nation ſufficient for its Defence, if raiſed upon thoſe able to bear the Burthen.

In *Richard the Second*'s Time, a Meſſage being ſent to the Parliament to deſire the Supplies neceſſary to enable the King to carry on the War, the Parliament anſwered—That there would be no Occaſion to burthen the People with the Expence of this War, for that the King might get Money enough from his Miniſters for that Purpoſe, who were grown immenſely rich; and adviſed the King by all Means to take it from them, and ſpare the People. In another Parliament in the ſame Reign, (for Parliaments were then Annual) it was enacted, That the common People ſhould be wholly exempt from paying any Tax towards the Maintenance of the War; but that all Monies, raiſed for that Purpoſe, ſhould be laid upon Dukes, Earls, Barons, Arch-Biſhops, Biſhops, mitred Abbots, rich Curates, Knights and Eſquires.

The immenſe Civil Liſt enables the Crown to contribute largely towards it. —Poor Queen *Ann*, who had no Revenues from any Dominions abroad, and whoſe Civil Liſt yielded but little more than half what the preſent produces, gave a hundred thouſand Pounds in one Year, ſaying, ſhe would ſhare with her Subjects in the Burthen of the War.

We have been told, that his Majeſty has extended his Generoſity to his Subjects of the Electorate, we need not doubt the like in any Thing that may contribute to comfort and relieve the induſtrious Poor of this Kingdom, already labouring under Taxes beyond any of their Neighbours.

In K. *William*'s Reign the Civil Liſt producing more than was intended or neceſſary for ſupporting the Dignity of the Crown, for it amounted to near ſeven hundred thouſand Pounds in one Year, the Parliament not thinking it conſiſtent with the Truſt repoſed in them by the People, to leave a Revenue in the Hands of the Crown, which, whenever there ſhould be a weak or a wicked Adminiſtration, would certainly be employed to poiſon that Fountain from whence our Liberties flow, took a hundred thouſand Pounds a Year from it.

Notwithſtanding that the preſent Civil Liſt is ſo much larger than that of any of our former Kings, there will be no Occaſion for an Act of Reſumption when all the World ſees it beſtowed not in corrupting thoſe who ſhould be our Friends at home, but in defending us againſt our Enemies abroad.

It is true, that in free Countries the Crown ſhould be kept at all Times dependant upon the People, —— an immenſe Revenue for Life may render the People dependant upon the Crown, and, in a little Time, Slaves to the Crown. — We will grant, that the Savings of the preſent over-grown Civil Liſt will neither be employ'd to undermine our Liberties at home, nor to purchaſe Dominions abroad; that may be an Expence, but never can be of Uſe to *Great Britain*. —— The Miniſter's Character for Virtue and Integrity is our great Protection in this Caſe; but the Danger lies here, that future Princes will expect as large a Revenue, and if their Miniſters ſhould happen not to be Perſons of quite ſo much Honour as the preſent, the Conſequences may be fatal.

Beſides what the Crown may be able to contribute, there is another large Fund for the War, I mean the vaſt Wealth in the Hands of the Placemen: —— It hath been a glorious Time with them for many Years,——the Wealth of the Nation hath been flowing into their Coffers, ——they may well ſay the Nation is rich, for they feel no ſhare of its Poverty. I think the Placemen may may look upon themſelves, in ſome Senſe, as the Proprietors of all the Lands in *England*, and conſider the Owners only as their Stewards; —— the Manufacturer may work, the Farmer may plough and ſow, and the Landlord may receive Rent when he can get it; but how much of this go to the Uſe of their own Families? — Others may labour in the Hive, but it is the Placemen that devour all the Honey. Such are the Emoluments of Sa-

lary,

lary, and the Sweets of Perquiſite, that we have ſeen, in another Reign, the petty Clerks of Offices turning the Gentleman of Fortune out of his Borough, and he that was born to Servitude hath become a Legiſlator, — ſo much better is it to receive Taxes than to pay them.

Now is the Time for them to convince us that Placemen are not dangerous to the Conſtitution, for ſure they will not expect to riot in Luxury and Corruption while the very Vitals of the People are waſting and exhauſting in Taxes to pay the Intereſt of Debts, and to ſupport the War. — It is fit to put them in Mind of one Thing, that the Salaries of the Civil Employments in this Kingdom alone, amount to more than thoſe of *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Holland*, put together, tho' the Revenues of one of thoſe Countries amount to more than ours; and well they may, for they have double the Number of People to pay them.

I have been informed, that the bare Salaries of the Treaſury and Exchequer Offices amount to 90,000 *l. per Annum*! — an immenſe Sum! and that a Scheme was offered to a certain Gentleman ſome Years ago, for doing the whole Buſineſs for Eight, or at moſt for 10,000 *l. per Annum*; but, as great a Blunderer as he is eſteemed, he knew better Things than to encourage ſuch Schemes.

The Salaries in the Cuſtoms, Exciſes, and all the other Offices, are proportionably extravagant — It is a ſtrange Thing to ſay, but it is true, that the bare Management of ſeveral Branches of the Revenue now, amounts to more yearly than the whole Revenue did about an Age ſince.

It is to be hoped, that all uſeleſs Salaries will be immediately thrown into the publick Stock, — the Placemen are in long Arrears, they are vaſt Debtors to their Country. — In ſuch a Time of Diſtreſs, while the exhauſted Gentry and Commonalty are paying Thouſands to the Public, they will not, they cannot have the Aſſurance to draw Thouſands from it: Let them therefore eaſe their Country in the Expences of this War, otherwiſe the People may be under a Neceſſity of turning over a new Leaf with them.

Let them do ſomething to ſhew they have no Mind to be burthenſome, — let them prevent a Neceſſity for Acts of Enquiry and Reſumption, — if thoſe Things once begin, it may be worſe than the Suſpenſion of two or three Years Salary.

Common Senſe, Dec. 20. No. 202.

Obſervations on the Fall of two great Miniſters.

THE World hath lately ſeen the Fall of two great Miniſters, one in *Turky* and another in *Muſcovy*. (See p. 359, 472.) The former was given up to the Diſlike and Diſaffection of the People; the latter fell merely by the Diſpleaſure of the Empreſs his Miſtreſs. Hence we ſee what Regard is paid to the Affections, and Inclinations of the People in that Government, which is counted the moſt arbitrary in the World: As well as upon what a ſandy Foundation their Greatneſs is built, who rely upon Court Favour.

A Grand Vizier is a Creature of moſt prodigious, of moſt enormous Power: — The *Turks* are religiouſly attached to the Race of *Ottoman*, which has hindered their great Empire from falling to Pieces; but, notwithſtanding, it is found that as often as the reigning Sultan is deaf to the Voice of his People, and ſacrifices the publick Intereſt to the Humour of preſerving ſome Favourite or Miniſter from Puniſhment, Vengeance enters the Seraglio, and the Muſſulmen think it no Breach of the Doctrine of the *Alcoran* to clap him into a Dungeon, and to place a Brother or Nephew upon his Throne.

This happen'd about 14 Years ago, and probably would have happen'd now, if the preſent Emperor, warn'd by the Fate of his Predeceſſor, had not prudently given up his Favourite.

The public Prejudice which fell upon this Miniſter was owing to the late Treaties with the Emperor and *Ruſſia*, by which the *Turks* certainly gain'd many ſignal Advantages; but not ſuch as might be expected from the Succeſs of their Arms, and for this he fell.

He was not charged with multiplying Treaty upon Treaty, every one more diſhonourable and ſcandalous than the other; nor with a long Series of blundering Counſels and rapacious Meaſures; if that had been the Caſe, he would have been taken off long ago. He was undone for making one Convention, not ſo good as might be expected, and Reaſon enough: For certainly he that gives a Proof of his Incapacity to do the Buſineſs of his Country with foreign States, ought to be removed from a Poſt where his Ignorance may be the Cauſe of ſuch infinite Miſchief and Diſgrace. There are ſeveral Circumſtances relating to the Fall of this Man worthy of Notice.

Firſt, it is certain that the Succeſs of that War, which gave the *Turks* a Right

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to expect such high Conditions, was owing to his Valour and Conduct; yet he gave himself no haughty Airs upon that Account?—He was not guilty of Folly or Assurance to launch out into bombastick and extravagant Encomiums upon the Treaties themselves, or the unparallel'd Insolence to tell the People, he would make the next Treaty in spight of their Teeth. That he had secured the back Stairs of the Seraglio, and that he defied them all. Had he behaved with such Insolence under the publick Displeasure, or had the Sultan resolved to protect him, it would have ended in his Death; but his Modesty saved him, and the People were content with his bare Removal.

We may learn, by the different Fates of these two Ministers, how much more Moderation the People sometimes shew in their Anger, than a Prince. The Grand Vizier was removed indeed from making more bad Treaties; that was all his Punishment; but *Wolinski* was put to Death. Let us see what were his Crimes: Notwithstanding the Respect which in all Countries is due to the Palace of the Prince, he had the Insolence to violate that Sanctuary, by beating his own Secretary, and then turning him out of the Palace.——Good Gods! what a Trifle would this appear in the Catalogue of some Mens Sins? So trifling, that, I believe, their greatest Enemies would be ashamed to mention it. *Wolinski* turned his own Secretary out of the Palace; that is, his own Servant. Others have turned the Servants of the Crown, the Servants of the State out of the Palace; they have banish'd the Valiant, the Honest, the Wise, and the Noble from thence; nay, they have done infinitely worse, for they have brought such Tools into the Palace as would be a Disgrace not only to a Court, but to any Society of an inferior Order: Besides, the Secretary went to Court with a Complaint or Accusation against his Master. It was Time to turn him out, and Self-defence obliged *Wolinski*, to take this Step.

Another that was more guilty would have taken Care to have placed such Persons about his Mistress, as should not have suffer'd any Man to come into the Palace with a Complaint.

Wolinski said,—*Let others act as they would, he would act to please himself.*

I confess it is impudent enough for a Servant of the Crown to say, he would act to please himself; for that implies, that he will have Regard neither to Justice, Honour, or the public Interest: But I have heard of another, that has gone much farther; for *Wolinski* left others free to act as they would, but the Person I mean has had the Insolence to declare, that he would suffer no Man to act according to his own Judgment or Conscience, and that the greatest that would not submit to be his Slave should be turn'd out of the Palace.

Wolinski *put Persons into Employments no Way qualified for them,—Persons that were a Disgrace to the Empire, and had no Title to any Favour from the Empress.* I don't find that he is charg'd with persuading his Mistress that all the Subjects were disaffected to her Government, except those his own Tools:—But his putting People of no Talents into great Employments was bad enough. Where submitting to be the Slave of the Minister is the only Merit, the only Title to Preferment, you may guess at the Happiness of living under such a Government.

Wolinski, is charged with Ingratitude, for that *his Family being of the poorest and lowest Order of the Nobility, he owed his Fortune to the Favour of the Empress.*

Tho' Ingratitude, which is the basest of all Crimes, is not punishable by the Laws of Nations, arbitrary Power could never recommend itself better than by punishing Ingratitude; but there is an Ingratitude of a baser and a more flagitious Kind, than that with which *Wolinski* is charged.—We all owe our Country a Duty as to a Parent; but he that receives from it infinitely more than a Child's Portion; and yet endeavours to distress and impoverish it, is such an ungrateful Monster as every Man should endeavour to destroy.

He is accused of paying Persons out of the public Money, to be his Servants. If I understand this right, it means, that he formed a Party, or hired a Gang of Placemen at the publick Charge, to support him either against the Prince, or his Country, or both.—If this be true, I give him up, and own, it was Time to hang him.

Craftsman Dec. 20 No. 755.

Of the Languages used in Treaties and Negotiations.

IF I might be allowed to say something civil of *Louis* the 14th, I would observe how usefully his Generosity and Labour were applied to the Service of his Country, in bringing *his own national Language* to so great a Reputation as to become the common Dialect of the learned and polite Part of the World.——The Knowledge of *different Languages* is said to be very useful in the *ministerial*

to

Occupation; ſince, by opening Ways to Converſation, it enlarges Intelligence.—How great then muſt be the Advantages to Men of Capacity and Eloquence, to have the Buſineſs, Pleaſures, and ordinary Converſation of all Courts, where they reſide, carry'd on in their *Mother Tongue?* The *great Prince* I have mention'd fail'd in his Scheme of *univerſal Monarchy*; but, in this Particular, he hath left a Badge of it behind him, which is worn by all the Courts in *Europe*.

Buſineſs, in former Times, before the Sterling Mark was ſtamp'd upon the *French Tongue*, was carry'd on in one of the *dead Languages*; I mean *Latin*; for excepting Doctor *Butts*, who was Phyſician and Counſellor to *Henry* the 8th, I don't ſuſpect any one, ſince the *Druids*, able to negotiate in *Greek*.

This Method was undoubtedly equitable on *both Sides*, as there could be no national Advantage; for *every Miniſter* might, by Application, equally qualify himſelf in the Knowledge of that *Language*. —— I think all the Princes of *Europe*, as well as the late *Auſtrian* Family, ought to aſſert and maintain their Right of having *Treaties* written in *Latin*, or inſerting a ſaving Proteſt againſt any *other Language*, that it may not be brought into Precedent; and I preſume there is full as good a Foundation for an Article of Impeachment againſt a *Miniſter*, who ſhould ſign a Treaty in the *French* Language, without ſuch a Proteſt, as there was againſt *Wolſey*, for ſtamping a *Cardinal's Hat* upon the Reverſe of *Harry's Groat*.——But as to the *negotiating Part*, I never heard of but *one eminent Miniſter*, who hath had Reſolution enough to withſtand the Contamination of the *French* Tongue; and I hope he hath as ſteadily reſiſted the Allurements of *French* Gold.

This profound Politician is not an *itinerant*, but a *domeſtick Miniſter*; and, having great Sway in the Court of the Kingdom, wherein he was born, hath come into a Sort of Compromiſe with the *foreign Reſidentiaries*. — He knows juſt enough of *French* to underſtand what is ſaid in it, and delivers his own Sentiments in a Gibberidge of his own compoſing, but with ſo near a Reſemblance to *Latin*, that whoever is a Maſter of it may give a ſhrewd Gueſs at what he means.—Some People look upon this as a great Refinement in Politicks, ſince it furniſhes a *Miniſter* with an Opportunity of ſcreening any Blunders He may commit, ſhould he make a timely diſcovery of them, as likewiſe to carry on deep and myſterious Purpoſes; for he need never ſpeak ſo plain as not to leave himſelf an Opportunity for further Explanation; and his Scull muſt be very thick, indeed, if he cannot interpret a Language, to his own Purpoſe, which nobody can ſpeak but himſelf.

Though I cannot too highly commend the noble Nature of this *profound Politician*, who hath ſcorn'd to pollute himſelf by too great a Knowledge of the *French Tongue*, yet I cannot carry my Compliments ſo far as to approve his having a Language peculiar to himſelf. ——Why ſhould not *Miniſters* ſpeak as plainly and intelligibly as the Reſt of their Countrymen? ——— From ſuch pernicious Practices, no doubt, have ſprung the Ambaſſadorial Functions of *Preliminaries, Congreſſes, Conventions, Interpretations, Explanations, References, Mediations, &c.* Whereas, could the *Premiers of their reſpective Courts* have been reduced to a ſingle Affirmative or Negative, in any *known Language*, perhaps ninety nine parts in an Hundred of *theſe Negotiations* might have been ſpared.

I flatter myſelf, that I need not ſay any Thing more to prove, that it is for the univerſal Benefit of Mankind, to have all publick Buſineſs, between Kingdom and Kingdom, tranſacted in *one general Language*, which all *Treaties* ſhould be written in, and *Miniſters* ſhould negotiate in.

Here it is neceſſary to conſider whether *this univerſal Language* ought to be one of the *dead*, or *living Languages*; which I think, when We conſider how infinite are the Changes and Actions of Mankind, that it will be ſoon determined in favour of a *living Language*; becauſe a *dead Language* will be found too ſtable and circumſcribed to comprehend the mutable Affairs of *ſuch fluctuating Animals*.

It will eaſily be diſcovered *what Language* I would wiſh to introduce, for carrying on this great Scheme of Buſineſs; and the natural Affection for *my own Mother-Tongue* hath, at this time, induced Me to become your Correſpondent. I ſhall therefore frankly own, without being actuated by a *national Partiality*, that I think the *Engliſh* is the moſt preferable Language, in all reſpects, to any other amongſt the *living* or the *dead*.—It is more conciſe than the *Latin*, more expreſſive than the *French*, more maſculine than the *Italian*, leſs guttural than the *Welſh*, and more tuneable than the *Iriſh*,

5

Beſides, it is the Language of a *free People*, and therefore not to be looked upon as dangerous. It is the Language of a *Nation*, which hath always boaſted of being the *Arbiter of Europe*; and therefore not to be dreaded, as if it had any ambitious Views of *univerſal Monarchy*; not to mention that the Genius of the People having a great Tendency to *Treaty-making*, We may without Vanity preſume, *our Language* is by this time very well adapted to ſuch *Negotiations*.

The Opportunities, which We have loſt in propagating *our Language* upon the Continent, are more to be lamented, ſince perhaps the ſame, or ſo great, may never again be offered.—Had This been our Policy, during the War of Queen *Anne*, how eaſily might We have made the *Frenchman* eat their own Words, and obliged them to ſpeak plain *Engliſh*?—Will any body imagine that the King of *Denmark*, or *Sweden*, the Prince of *Heſſe*, or the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, would have refuſed to contract for their Subſidies in *Engliſh*; or that the proud Monarch of *Spain* would not have very gladly ſtipulated for the Introduction of *Spaniſh* Forces into *Italy*, at our Expence, (which laid the Foundation of making his Son, Don *Carlos*, King of the *Two Sicilies*) in *any Language*?—Or can it be ſuppoſed that the *French Miniſters* would have refuſed the Treaty of *Hanover*, though it had been drawn up in as good *Engliſh* as ever was written?—Or would the once ſuperb Court of *Vienna*, had it been aſſiſted by a Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, or *ten thouſand Engliſhmen* on the *Rhine*, upon asking the Favour, have diſputed in *what Language* they were granted?

But our Negligence in this Affair may be dated much farther back than any Period of Time I have yet mentioned.—When the *clipt Money* was call'd in, and recoin'd, had it then been our good Fortune to have *Engliſh*, inſtead of *Latin Inſcriptions* ſtruck upon the Dye, might We not have expected that in a few Years the *loweſt Sovereign in* GERMANY would have been a compleat Maſter of *many Engliſh Words*; and, by *thoſe Specimens*, might They not have taken ſuch an Inclination to *our Language*, that it would have been as current at this Time, upon the Continent, as *our Coin*?

Yours, &c. M. BRITON.

From the Gazetteer, December 8.

THere is Nothing ſo falſe or ſo abſurd, that at ſome Time or other, has not been aſſerted by the Writers againſt the preſent Miniſtry. It would be an eaſy Matter to collect a reaſonable Volume of Contradictions, out of the Works of their two Capital Authors only. Their Diſcourſes may be ranged under one of theſe two general Heads; *viz.* Hints of what Miniſters ought to be, or Reflections on what Miniſters are: In handling which they univerſally eſtabliſh oppoſite and inconſiſtent Principles.

They lay it down as a Thing certain, that public Miniſters ought to exerciſe only a limited Power; becauſe it is dangerous to the State, and iniquitous in them, to move out of a certain given Sphere. They likewiſe require that Miniſters ſhould be of all others ſo upright, as not to vary in the leaſt from the ſtricteſt Rules of Morality; that they be accountable for all the Advices they offer, for all the Meaſures they perſue, and for all the Inſtruments they uſe; without the leaſt Conſideration of Circumſtances. A Syſtem impracticable.

If all Miniſters were really ſo circumſcribed, as theſe Men ſuggeſt they ought to be, it would be a very difficult Matter to call them juſtly to account for any Thing they do. Where there is no Liberty, there can ſcarce be any Offence. A Miniſter ſo tied up muſt do little Hurt, but at the ſame Time he could ſcarce do any Good. Again, in managing our private Affairs, we know by Experience, there is no ſuch Thing as maintaining the Character of a rigid Moraliſt and yet conducting the Concerns of this World with Succeſs. We muſt act with Mankind as they are, and if in general we find them governed by their Paſſions, and acting according to their ſecular Intereſts, we muſt treat with them on this Foot.

In cenſuring thoſe at the Helm, our modern Criticks in Policy take it for granted, that their Power is unlimited, otherwiſe moſt of their Charges would have no Foundation. They except againſt the beſt Actions, if not attended with proſperous Conſequences, and, as a Term of Reproach, alledge that the Adminiſtration are too good Chriſtians. Sometimes they demand the Heads of Miniſters for not keeping exactly to Treaties, even at the Expence of a hazardous War. A while after they are for ſacrificing them for executing Treaties too exactly. Not many Years ago an eminent Patriot aſſerted in a great Aſſembly, that Ten Thouſand Pounds properly applied, by which he meant given to the Marquis *De Prie*, would have procured the Abolition of the *Oſtend Company*, blaming the Miniſtry at the ſame time

time for neglecting ſo eaſy an Expedient.

Theſe Adventurers in Polemick Writing conceive themſelves bound by no Rules, but at full Liberty to advance one Thing to-day, another to-morrow, and ſomething different from both the next. As much as they hate the Adminiſtration, they regulate their Sentiments by the Meaſures it perſues; eſpouſe War when our Statesmen ſeem inclined to Peace, and expoſe the Inconveniencies of War as ſoon as they perceive that the Nation is thoroughly engaged in it. For the future, they will probably be more cautious, and not be dup'd into ſo groſs a Miſtake, as that into which they fell with reſpect to Admiral *Vernon*; who, when Things ſhall be ſet in a proper Light, will appear to have executed his Orders, and not to have either anticipated or exceeded them.

The People in general may be juſtly pitied, while they pay their Attention to theſe Writers at Croſs-purpoſes, who having nothing in view but to puzzle and perplex, to raiſe a Spirit of Mutiny in the Vulgar, and to raiſe another of Prejudice in Perſons of ſuperior Rank. All the Canvaſſing, all the Caballing in the World will ſignify nothing, at this Diſtance, to our Squadrons in the *Weſt-Indies*, upon which, as Things ſtand at preſent, the Fate of our Country ſeems to depend. In the mean time, we ought in common Prudence not to go together by the Ears at home; which we ſhall do, if we liſten to their Suggeſtions.

If it was poſſible to produce an Inſtance of a War carried on to every Body's Satisfaction, there might be ſome Reaſon to give Ear to the Clamours which have been raiſ'd ſince the Beginning of this; but when it is remembred, that not only as much was ſaid during the late Wars, but alſo, that the ſame Objections were then raiſed which are inſiſted on now; I think it impoſſible to deny, either that theſe Cavils may be broached at any time, or that they are as groundleſs at preſent as we are ſatisfied they then were. The Duke of *Marlborough* was treated as an Enemy to his Country; the Lord *Townſhend* was voted ſo; but Poſterity will do Juſtice to them, and their Revilers.

Such as deſire to come at Truth, and are really Well-wiſhers to the Cauſe of their Country, are content to take Things in their natural Order, to be well informed of the Circumſtances attending an Event, before they offer their Opinion about the Meaſures which produced it.

An Account *of the* Occultations *of ſeveral* fixed Stars *by the* Moon, *in the Year* 1741, *for the* Meridian *of* London,

		h	′	*Apparent Time*
A	19 Jan.	8	16	afternoon, the *Moon* will appear in Conjunction (in reſpect of Longitude) with a ſmall Star in *Cancer*, when the *Moon*'s Southern Limb will paſs 11′ more Northerly than the Star. (*a*).
B	23 Jan.	8	36	The *Moon* will eclipſe a ſmall Star in ϑ head of *Virgo*,
		9	41	The Star will emerge from the *Moon*.
C	12 Mar.	8	25	The *Moon*'s Southern Limb will paſs 13′ to the North of a Star, of the 4th Magnitude, in the Foot of *Caſtor*.
	10 May.	8	48	The *Moon*'s Center will paſs a whole Degree to the South of a Star of the 3d Magnitude, in the Neck of *Leo*. (*b*)
D	18 May.	2	32	Morning The *Moon* will eclipſe a Star of the 4th Mag. in the *South Ballance*.
		2	44	The Star will emerge. The ſame Day the *Moon* will eclipſe a Star in the Front of the *Scorpion* whilſt beneath our Horizon,
		7	48	in the Evening. The Star will emerge from the *Moon*.
	15 July.	11	32	The *Moon*'s North Limb will paſs 4′ South of the moſt Southern of the 3 Stars in the Shoulder of *Sagittarius*.
	6 Sept.	5	59	The *Moon* will eclipſe a milſalatr in the *Serpent*.
E		6	40	The Star will emerge.
	8 Sept.	6	29	in the Evening. The *Moon*'s Limb will paſs 23′ to the South of the moſt Southern of the 3 Stars in the Shoulder of *Sagittarius*.
	19 Sept.	2	24	in the Morning. The *Moon*'s Southern Limb will paſs near to, if not eclipſe, a Star of the 6th Mag. in the South Horn of *Taurus*.
F	17 Oct.	6	36	in the Morning. The *Moon*'s Southern Limb will paſs 23′ to the North of *Propus*.
	19 Oct.	10	13	The *Moon* will eclipſe a Star of the fourth Magnitude in *Cancer*.
		11	6	the Star will emerge.
G	4 Nov.	7	48	in the Evening. The *Moon*'s Nothern Limb will paſs 20′ to the South of a Star of the 5th Mag. in *Capricorn*.
H	19 Nov.	12	39	The *Moon*'s Southern Limb will paſs about one Minute, to the North of a ſmall Star in the Head of *Virgo*.

(*a*) See *Connoiſſance des Temps* 1741, which makes it an Occultation, at *Paris*.

(*b*) *Ladies Diary* 1741, makes this an Occultation.

Some Account of the LIFE *of* JOHN PHILIP BARRETIER.

HAVING not been able to procure Materials, for a compleat Life of Mr Barretier, *and being, nevertheleſs, willing to gratify the Curioſity, juſtly raiſed in the Public by his uncommon Attainments, we think the following Extracts of Letters, written by his Father, proper to be inſerted in our Collection, as they contain many remarkable Paſſages, and exhibit a general View of his Genius and Learning.*

JOHN PHILIP BARRETIER, was born at *Schwabach, Jan.* 19, 1720-21. His Father was a Calviniſt Miniſter of that Place, who took upon himſelf the Care of his Education. What Arts of Inſtruction he uſed, or by what Method he regulated the Studies of his Son, we are not able to inform the Public, but take this Opportunity of intreating thoſe who have received more compleat Intelligence, not to deny Mankind ſo great a Benefit as the Improvement of Education. If Mr *Le Fevre* thought the Method, in which he taught his Children, worthy to be communicated to the learned World, how juſtly may Mr *Barretier* claim the univerſal Attention of Mankind to a Scheme of Education, that has produced ſuch a ſtupendous Progreſs! The Authors, who have endeavoured to teach certain and unfailing Rules for obtaining a long Life, however they have failed in their Attempts, are univerſally confeſſed to have, at leaſt, the Merit of a great and noble Deſign, and to have deſerved Gratitude and Honour. How much more then is due to Mr *Barretier*, who has ſucceeded in what they have only attempted? For to prolong Life, and improve it, are nearly the ſame. If to have all that Riches can purchaſe is to be rich, if to do all that can be done in a long Time, is to live long, he is equally a Benefactor to Mankind, who teaches them to protract the Duration, or ſhorten the Buſineſs of Life.

That there are few Things more worthy our Curioſity than this Method, by which the Father aſſiſted the Genius of the Son, every Man will be convinced, that conſiders the early Proficiency at which it enabled him to arrive, ſuch a Proficiency as no one has yet reached at the ſame Age, and to which it is therefore probable that every advantageous Circumſtance concurred.

At the Age of nine Years, he not only was Maſter of five Languages, an Attainment in itſelf almoſt incredible, but underſtood, ſays his Father, the holy Writers, better in their original Tongues, than in his own. If he means by this Aſſertion, that he knew the Senſe of many Paſſages in the Original, which were obſcure in the Tranſlation, the Account, however wonderful, may be admitted; but if he intends to tell his Correſpondent, that his Son was better acquainted with the two Languages of the Bible, than with his own, he muſt be allowed to ſpeak hyperbolically, or to admit that his Son had ſomewhat neglected the Study of his native Language: Or we muſt own, that the Fondneſs of a Parent has tranſported him into ſome natural Exaggerations.

Part of this Letter I am tempted to ſuppreſs, being unwilling to demand the Belief of others to that which appears incredible to myſelf; but as my Incredulity may, perhaps, be the Product rather of Prejudice than Reaſon, as Envy may beget a Diſinclination to admit ſo immenſe a Superiority, and as an Account is not to be immediately cenſured as falſe, merely becauſe it is wonderful, I ſhall proceed to give the reſt of his Father's Relation, from his Letter of the 3*d* of *March* 1729-30. He ſpeaks, continues he, *German*, *Latin* and *French* equally well. He can by laying before him a Tranſlation, read any of the Books of the Old or New Teſtament in its original Language, without Heſitation or Perplexity. He is no Stranger to Biblical Criticiſm or Philoſophy, nor unacquainted with antient or modern Geography, and is qualified to ſupport a Converſation with learned Men, who frequently viſit and correſpond with him.

In his eleventh Year, he not only publiſhed a learned Letter in *Latin*, but tranſlated the Travels of *Rabbi Benjamin* from the *Hebrew* into *French*, which he illuſtrated with Notes, and accompanied with Diſſertations; a Work in which his Father, as he himſelf declares, could give him little Aſſiſtance, as he did not underſtand the Rabbinical Dialect.

The Reaſon for which his Father engaged him in this Work, was only to prevail upon him to write a fairer Hand than he had hitherto accuſtomed himſelf to do, by giving him Hopes, that if he ſhould tranſlate ſome little Author, and offer a fair Copy of his Verſion to ſome Bookſeller, he might in return for it, have other Books which he wanted and could not afford to purchaſe.

To be continued in the SUPPLEMENT.

The RIDDLE received this Month, ſhall, as earneſtly requeſted, have a Place.

General LIST *of his* Majesty's *Land Forces and Marines.*

		N°. in each Corps			
	In *GREAT BRITAIN.*	Effective private Men.	Officers, &c.	Officers and Men.	Total.
4	Troops of Horse Guards, each —— —— ——	130	25	155	620
2	Ditto Grenadier Guards, each —— —— ——	119	31	150	300
4	1st Regiment of Horse of 9 Troops, 40 Private Men each.	360	67	427	1384
	1 Ditto —— —— 9 —— 38 —— ——	342	67	409	
	2 others, each —— 6 —— 38 —— ——	228	46	274	
8	Regiments of Dragoons 6 —— 59 —— ——	354	81	435	3480
3	1st Reg. of Foot Guards 28 Comps. 71 —— ——	1988	327	2315	5285
	2d and 3d ditto, each 18 —— 71 —— ——	1278	208	1486	
19	Regiments of Foot each 10 —— 70 —— ——	700	115	815	5485
6	Regiments of Marines 10 —— 100 —— ——	1000	155	1155	16930
1	Regiment of Invalids 10 —— 43 —— ——	430	35	515	2320
25	Independ. Comp. of Invalids, each 44 —— ——	44	8	52	
5	Ditto taken out of *Chelsea*, each 90 —— ——	90	11	101	
	Total in *Great Britain*, —— —— ——				35804
	In *MINORCA.*				
5	Regiments of Foot, each 10 Companies 70 Men each.	700	115	815	4075
	In *GIBRALTAR.*				
5	Regiments of Foot, each 10 Companies 70 Men,		115	815	4075
	In *IRELAND.*				
4	Regiments of Horse, each 6 Troops, 34 Private Men.	204	45	249	996
6	1st Regiment of Dragoons 9 —— 34 —— ——	306	83	389	1689
	5 other Regiments, each 6 —— 34 —— ——	204	56	260	
10	Royal Regiment of Foot 20 Comps. 70 —— ——	1400	228	1628	8754
	9 other Regiments of Foot 10 —— 70 —— ——	700	114	814	
	Total in *Ireland*, —— —— ——				11639
	In the PLANTATIONS.				
1	Reg. of Foot in the *Leeward* Islands 10 Comp. 70 Men.	700	115	815	815
1	Ditto, *Annapolis*, *Placentia*, and *Canſo* 2 —— 30 / 8 —— 31 ——	308	86	394	394
1	Ditto, —— —— *Georgia*, —— 6 —— 100 ——	600	84	684	684
8	Independ. Companies *Jamaica*, each —— —— 100 ——	100	12	112	896
4	Ditto, —— — *New York*, —— —— 99 ——	99	12	111	444
1	Ditto, —— — *Bermudas* —— —— 49 ——	49	8	57	57
1	Ditto, —— — *Providence* —— —— 99 ——	99	13	112	112
	Total in the Plantations, —— —— ——				3402
	Total in general —— —— ——				58995

The Names and Rank of the ſeveral Corps in his Majeſty's Army, 1740.

☞ The Number before each Name diſtinguiſhes the Rank.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HORSE GUARDS.
1 *Lord* Delawarr.
2 *D. of* Marlborough.
3 *E. of* Albemarle,
4 *Lord* Shannon, *dead.*

Grenadier GUARDS.
1 *Lt Gen.* Dormer.
2 *E. of* Effingham.

HORSE.
1 *Earl of* Hertford.
2 *Earl of* Pembroke.
3 *Duke of* Montague.
4 *General* Wade.

DRAGOONS.
1 *Maj. Gen.* Hawley.
2 *M. Gen.* Ja. Campbell.
3 *Lt Gen.* Honywood.
4 *Sir* Robert Rich.
6 *Lord* Cadogan.
7 *Lieut. Gen.* Kerr.
10 *Lt Gen.* Churchill.
11 *La* Mark Kerr.

FOOT-GUARDS.
1 *Sir* Charles Wills.
2 *D. of* Cumberland.
3 *Earl of* Dunmore.

FOOT.
3 *Maj. Gen.* Howard.
4 *Lt Gen.* Barrel.
11 *Brig. G.* Cornwallis.
12 *Lt Gen.* Whetham.
13 *Col.* Hen. Pulteney

15 *Maj. Gen.* Harriſon.
16 *Maj. Gen.* Handaſyd.
23 *Col.* Piers.
6 *Brig. Gen.* Guiſe.
8 *Col.* Onſlow.
19 *Col.* Howard.
21 *Col.* John Campbell.
24 *Brig. G.* Wentworth.
27 *Col.* Blakeney.
31 *Col.* Wm Handaſyd.
32 *Col.* Deſcury.
34 *Ld* Ja. Cavendiſh.
36 *Col.* Bland.
42 *E. of* Crawford.

INVALIDS.

Lieut. Gen. Fielding.
25 Independent Companies.
5 ditto taken out of *Chelſea*.

MARINES.

1 *Col.* Wolfe.
2 *Col.* Robinſon.
3 *Col.* Lowther.
4 *Col.* Wynyard.
5 *Col.* Douglas.
6 *Col.* Moreton.

In *IRELAND, MINORCA*, and *GIBRALTAR*.

HORSE.

5 *Ld* Tyrawley.
6 *Maj. Gen.* Neville.
7 *Ld* Cathcart.
8 *Maj. Gen.* Legonier.

DRAGOONS.

5 *Ld* Molesworth.
8 *Col. St* George.
9 *Maj. Gen.* Cope.
12 *Maj. Gen.* Bowles.
13 *Col.* Dalway, *dead*.
14 *Col.* Hamilton.

FOOT.

1 *Brig. Gen.* St Clair.
5 *Col.* Irwin.
39 *late* Dalway's
20 *Col.* Roſſe.
25 *E. of* Rothes.
28 *Col.* Bragg.
30 *Lieut. Gen.* Biſſet.
33 *Col.* Johnſon.
35 *Maj. Gen* Otway.
37 *Col.* Ponſonby.

In MINORCA.

9 *Brig. Gen.* Read.
17 *Lt Gen* Tyrrell.
18 *Maj. G.* Armſtrong.
22 *Brig. Gen.* Paget.
26 *M. G.* Anſtruther.

In GIBRALTAR.

2 *Lt Gen.* Kirk.
7 *Maj. Gen.* Hargrave.
10 *Lt Gen.* Columbine.
14 *Lt Gen.* Clayton.
29 *Col.* Fuller.

In the PLANTATIONS. FOOT.

Leeward ISLANDS.

38 *Lt Gen.* Dalzell.
Placentia, Canſo, &c.
40 *Maj. Gen.* Phillips.

GEORGIA.

41 *Gen.* Oglethorp.

JAMAICA.

8 Independ. Comp.

NEW YORK.

4 Independ. Companies.

BERMUDAS.

1 Independ. Company.

PROVIDENCE.

1 Independ. Company.

The Number of Half-Pay Officers on the Britiſh *Eſtabliſhment, and Amount of their Pay.*

		Pay of each per Day.			Total per Day.		
	HORSE.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
N°							
1	Major,	0	11	6	0	11	6
1	Lieutenant,	0	5	0	0	5	0
	DRAGOONS.						
3	Colonels,	0	13	0	1	19	0
4	Lieutenant Colonels,	0	10	0	2	0	0
2	Majors,	0	8	0	0	16	0
29	Captains,	0	5	6	7	19	6
59	Lieutenants,	0	3	0	8	17	0
50	Cornets.	0	2	6	6	5	0
46	Quarter Maſters	0	2	0	4	12	0
5	Adjutants,	0	2	0	0	10	0
7	Surgeons,	0	2	0	0	14	0
2	Chaplains,	0	3	4	0	6	8
	FOOT, INVALIDS, and MARINES.						
3	Colonels,	0	12	0	1	16	0
5	Lieutenant Colonels,	0	8	6	2	2	6
3	Majors,	0	7	6	1	2	6
102	Captains,	0	5	0	25	10	0
137	Lieutenants,	0	2	4	15	19	8
192	Enſigns (and 2*d* and 3*d* Lieutenants of Marines)	0	1	10	9	7	0
15	Quarter Maſters,	0	2	0	1	10	0
6	Surgeons,	0	2	0	0	12	0
4	Adjutants,	0	2	0	0	8	0
2	Chaplains,	0	3	4	0	6	8
1	Phyſician of the Hoſpital at *Gibraltar*,	0	10	0	0	10	0
1	Apothecary to the Forces in *Flanders*,	0	5	0	0	5	0
1	Deputy Commiſſary at *Gibraltar*,	0	5	0	0	5	0
591	Total per Day	—	—	—	94	10	0

Total for 366 Days, Anno 1740 is 34587 *l.*

Mr. URBAN.

I *Was greatly ſurpriz'd to find Mr* S. S. *in your* Magazine *for* October *laſt, p.* 519 *laying ſo ſuriouſly about him, and dooming the whole Claſs of* Enigmatiſts *to eternal ſilence: The only Quarrel he has againſt us, is for plaguing his Head, as he phraſes it; whereas we never calculated our Lucubrations for Heads, like his; but for Men of Skill and Penetration, who can underſtand dark Sayings. I amafraid yourComplaiſance in countenancing hisCenſure may be fatal, and you will narrow the Foundation of your Plan too much, if you reſolve to inſert Nothing beyond the Sphere of his Comprehenſion. As I take your* †*Compliment to our Antagoniſt to be mere* Irony, *I forbear to mention our many and early Labours in your Service. And only deſire you to preſerve your Character of Impartiality, that you would permit us to be heard in our own Defence, by giving Place to the two following* Anſwers. *If the Gentleman inclines to renew the Attack, I'll meet him in your Field, whenever he pleaſes. If you refuſe me this Favour, I may apply to another Quarter.*

Flectere ſi nequeo *Urbanum*, tunc *** movebo

I am, Sir your humble Servant,

The Author of Thanks to Gulliver

[*See Vol.* 8. *p.* 543]

An ENCOMIUM *on* ENIGMAS,

Shewing their great and Univerſal uſe:

In Anſwer to S.S. *See Mag. for Oct. p.* 519.

——*'Tis all a Farce, and all a Riddle.*

WHAT? barr'd of *Enigmatic* themes?
In this myſterious age!
I hate impracticable ſchemes,
What elſe ſhall fill the page?

Crown'd with ſucceſs, if S. ſhould rail,
And truth go always bare;
And *Gulliver* throw off his veil,
For *Lilliput* I fear!

Th' intrigues and riddles of their ſtate
Should *Oedipus* unfold;
Would they be call'd or *free* or *great*?
Plunder'd, and bought and ſold?

A knot of riddles forms their law,
When plaintiff 's caſe is put,
Defendant's council pick a flaw,
And teach him to *rebutt*. ‖

Then iſſue or demurrer join'd,
And judgment ſlowly gain'd,
A writ of error comes to find
The riddle ill explain'd.

Phyſick a riddle proves the pain
That rich men's toes endure;
None of *Hippocrates*'s train
The malady can cure.

The ſyſtematic doctors ſtray,
Gueſſing at things unknown:
Till an old woman found the way,
None could diſſolve the ſtone.

Treaties are riddles, leagues a jeſt,
No plenipo ſo *Keen*,
But when he ſigns them, with *Proteſt*,
Is ſadly overſeen.

Dunkirk and *Fleury*'s crafty ſchemes
Are perfect riddles grown:
He raiſes batteries, it ſeems,
Only to pull them down.

Woman a very riddle ſee,
Unfathomable thing:
The weaker veſſel ſaid to be,
Yet ſtronger * than a *King*.

Navies are grown ſuch riddles now,
That maſts for trees are taken
Rooted in port, whate'er winds blow,
Nor from their ſtation ſhaken.

War, once in open field a trade,
Is likewiſe made a riddle:
None can divine, if *Bilbo* † blade
Be drawn to fight, or fiddle.

‡ *We are too much obliged to our Correſpondents to treat them with* Irony.

‖ *A law term, pleadingof warranty, or following a rejoinder.*

* 1 Eſdras. 4. 28. &c.

† Bilbo *being a town in* Spain, *the two laſt Stanza's muſt relate to* Spain *only.*

An ANSWER *to* SS. *ad hominem.*

Haud impune feres,

ENigmatiſts, come, wax your ears,
Each *Oedipus* and *Sphynx*;
Plain *Davus* red with rage appears,
Ratt'ling his *tarring* links.*

Let fancy's gay deſcriptions ceaſe,
Be myſtic wit no more:
Plainly inform the ſkull of S.
That two and two make four.

All emblematic veils diſcard,
They *plague* a tender brain.
To rotten teeth each ſhell is hard,
And kernel fought in vain.

† Initial letters ſpeak his aim,
And hiſs his fell intention;
But ſince he durſt the war proclaim,
We'll grant him no convention.

We'll blow him up with name-ſake *Blaſt*,
Teach him 'gainſt wits to piddle:
Not uſing *Sampſon*'s jaw of aſs,
We'll pelt him with his *riddle*.

Fair light of truth he would commend
In *Pope*; ſuch praiſes mock:
E'en *Pope* a hidden riddle penn'd,
Y-clep'd the rape o'th' lock.

Tell me what means the *Sylph* and hairs
Either in ſight or out:
Then I'll forgive theſe frantic airs
At riddles full of doubt.

S. has not broke, our heads but bruis'd,
And ſhall our vengeance feel:
His iron blunt once more produc'd,
We'll ſet an edge of ſteel.

R. R.

* *See his ſimile of the tarring iron, p.* 519.

†S. S. *Sibilandi litera.*

Upon SIR PHILIP SYDNEY, *dated* 1650.

HAIL noble Sir, ſprung from great *Hector*'s ſide
Still keep thy march, 'till thou be digniſie
'Bove all ſthy mighty ſires; whoſe temples roun
With ever-verdant lawrels *Mars* hath crown'd.
Thou needſt no *Homer* with his lofty rimes,
To ſing thy laſting fame to future times,
Nor an *Achilles*, whoſe heroick worth
Thou mightſt in more heroick verſe ſet forth,
For ſince in arms and letters you excel
Write your own acts, and that will do as well;

HOR. ODE II. BOOK III. *Imitated.*
By Mr. TITLEY.

HE who would great in ſcience grow,
By whom bright virtue is ador'd,
At firſt muſt be content to know,
An humble roof and homely board:

With want, and rigid college laws
Let him, inur'd betimes, comply,
Firm to religion's ſacred cauſe
The learned combat let him try;

Let him her envy'd praiſes tell,
And all his eloquence diſcloſe,
Tho' fierce endeavours to repell,
To ſtill the tumult of her foes.

Him, early form'd and ſeaſon'd young,
Subtle oppoſers ſoon will fear,
And tremble at his artful tongue,
Like *Parthians* at a *Roman* ſpear.

Grim death, th' inevitable lot,
Which fools and cowards ſtrive to fly,
Is with a noble pleaſure ſought,
By him who dares for truth to die!

With pureſt luſtre of her own,
Exalted *Virtue* ever ſhines;
Nor, as the vulgar ſmile or frown,
Advances now, and now declines.

A glorious and immortal prize
She, on her hardy ſon, beſtows;
She ſhows him heav'n, and bids him riſe,
Tho' toil, and pain, and Death oppoſe!
With lab'ring flight he wings th' obſtructed way,
Leaving both, common ſouls and common clay!

Dr. BENTLEY'S *Anſwer to the above.*

WHO ſtrives to mount *Parnaſſus'* hill,
And thence poetick lawrels bring,
Muſt firſt acquire due force and ſkill,
Muſt fly with ſwans or eagles wings.

Who nature's treaſures would explore,
Her myſteries, and arcana know,
Muſt high, as lofty *Newton* ſoar,
Muſt ſtoop, as delving *Woodward*, low.

Who ſtudies ancient laws, and rites,
Tongues, arts, and arms, all hiſtory,
Muſt drudge, like *Selden*, day and night,
And in the endleſs labour die.

Who travels in religious jarrs,
Truth mix'd with errors, ſhade with rays,
Like *Whiſton*, wanting pyx, and ſtars,
In ocean wide or ſinks, or ſtrays.

But grant our heroes hope, long toil,
And comprehenſive genius crown,
All ſciences, all arts his ſpoil,
Yet what reward or what renown?

Envy innate in vulgar ſouls,
Envy ſteps in, and ſtops his riſe,
Envy with poiſon'd tarniſh fouls
His luſtre, and his worth deſcries.

He lives inglorious, or in want
To college, and old books confin'd,
Inſtead of learn'd he's call'd pedant,
Dunces advance'd, he's left behind.
Yet, left content, a genuine ſtoick he,
Great without patron, rich without South-ſea!

The two following are taken from Mr. *Dixon's* poems.

The *LOOKING-GLASS.*

Evadne once a flaming toaſt,
Perceived her power decay;
Never conſider'd time rides poſt,
Nor will be brib'd to ſtay.

Poor *Jenny*, oft' was in diſgrace,
When things ſucceeded ill;
No fault there cou'd be in her face,
'Twas *Jenny's* want of ſkill.

Madam, ſays *Jenny*, all in tears,
You can't be better dreſt;
Your ladyſhip to me appears
A *Venus*, I proteſt.

New place the glaſs, *Evadne* cries,
What can the matter be?
Aminta now has all thoſe eyes,
Which once were fixt on me!

The toy was mov'd from ſide to ſide,
Yet gave them no content;
At length to break it both agreed,
By way of puniſhment.

The guardian *Silph* who lay conceal'd
Within the Mirror's frame,
Soon as their miſchief was reveal'd,
Accoſted thus the dame:

Evadne! darling of my care,
Your anger is in vain;
The innocent reflector ſpare,
Of what doſt thou complain?

Was not an early homage paid
Thoſe charms you now deplore?
Remember thou ungrateful maid,
Thy paſt deſpotick power.

Art thou, *Evadne*, yet to learn
There is no ſecond ſpring,
For that which gives thee this concern,
And all this trifling?

Partial to thee, my darling care!
Beyond frail Nature's date;
I have preſerv'd thee ſtill ſo fair,
But now 'tis not in fate.

No flower ſo ſweet, ſo freſh, ſo gay,
Can ſtand the winter's blaſt;
Their bloom goes off, they ſoon decay,
And wither thus at laſt.

Jane,—bring my night-dreſs, put it on,
And ſet the glaſs aſide;
When once a woman's beauty's gone,
How needleſs is her pride?

On the New Faſhioned FANS *with* Motto's.
An EPIGRAM.

A Speaking FAN! a very pretty thought;
The toy is ſure to full perfection brought:
It is a *noble*, *uſeful*, *great* deſign.
May the projector's genius ever ſhine!
The fair one now, need never be alone:
A *Hardſhip* ſometimes on the Sex is thrown;
For female *Notions* are of that extent,
Impoſſible, one Tongue ſhould give 'em vent.
New ſchemes of dreſs, intrigue, and play,
Want new expreſſions every day:
And doubly bleſt! muſt be that mortal man,
Who may *converſe* with *Sylvia* and her FAN.

ANACREON, ODE. 49.

To a PAINTER.

By Mr. CHARLES BERRY,

SKilful artiſt, Painter hear,
How my lyre delights the ear,
And while it charms thy raviſhd heart,
Exert the wonders of thy art.
Draw a people blithe and gay,
Laughing ſporting life away;
Let them beat in dance the ground,
While their pipes the *Bacchæ* ſound;
And, if thou canſt perfection give,
Bid every breathing figure live;
And then, leſt life inſipid prove,
To make them happy, bid them love.

ANACREON, ODE. 51.

On a DISK, *ſculptured with* VENUS, *&c.* (*By the ſame*)

RARE artiſt! whoſe inventive ſkill
Could this orb with wonders fill!
Where the mimic ocean glides
Soft with well-diſſembled tides:
The waves ſeem floating, and above
Shines the beauteous queen of love,
The workman's fancy mounted high,
And ſtole th' idea from the ſky.
Tranſporting ſight——the waves conceal
But what 'twere impious to reveal!
She like ſome flow'r all bloſſom'd gay,
Shines along the ſmiling way.
The am'rous waters, as ſhe ſwims,
Crowd to embrace her ſnowy limbs;
Then proudly, ſwelling to be preſt,
Beneath her ſnowy fragrant breaſt
Ambitiouſly upriſe on high,
And lift the goddeſs to the ſky,
And, while her lucid limbs they lave,
She brightens the tranſparent wave.
So violets enlighten'd glow,
Surrounded by the lilly's ſnow.
But ſee! a lovely ſmiling train,
Conſpicuous o'er the limpid main,
The queen attends! in triumph moves
Gay *Cupid* with his laughing loves.
On dolphins borne, in ſtate they ride,
And beautify the ſilver tide.
Dancing around in ſhoals they play,
And humble adoration pay.
Rare art! that life to phantoms gives!
See! ſee! a ſecond *Venus* lives.

To the Lady who ſigns ELIZA.

——In omne Virgo
Nobilis ævum, *Hor.*

FOrgive the infant muſe, whoſe artleſs lays
Would pay to virtue its deſerved praiſe.
In thee thy ſex's milder charms are join'd
With all the nobler beauties of the mind;
The ſacred nine with pure poetic fire
Have warm'd thy breaſt, *Apollo* tunes thy lyre:
Philoſophy muſt too thy ſkill confeſs,
And *Newton* ſhines clad in a ſofter dreſs.
Ev'n boaſting *Gallia* views, with great ſurprize,
A new *Dacier* in *Britiſh* climates riſe.

PHILARETE.

A PROLOGUE ſpoken at one of the Theatres in *Dublin*, to a play acted before a crowded audience, for the releaſe of poor inſolvent priſoners, Dec. 15, 1740.

WELL met, ye circles of the great and fair!
Who make the captive, and the wretch, your care;
While others dote on tranſitory toys,
And waſte their wealth on uneſſential joys:
Unmanly pleaſures, which debaſe the mind;
And ſweets, which often leave a ſting behind:
Be yours the praiſe, to have it underſtood,
Your higheſt pride reſults from doing good;
Your ſolid joy, to ſuccour the diſtreſt:
To bleſs mankind, is to be truly bleſt!
This gives you tranſports unallay'd with fear'n;
A preſent good, and, in reverſion, heav'n;
To painful age, adds more than youthful health;
To titles, weight; and dignity, to wealth:
The noble end for which we firſt began;
For know this truth, that man was made for man.
Merit in vain from nature we derive,
Unleſs her dictates in our boſoms live.
Avaunt, diſtruſt! to night *Hibernia*'s ſtage
Aſſerts the virtue of the preſent age;
And lets the world, tho' without boaſting know,
There are, who feel the pangs of others woe,
And ſtrive to make ev'n their amuſements be
The happy means to ſet the priſ'ner free.

EPITAPH *on Dr.* MARTIN AYLWORTH (p. 564) *Tranſlated.*
By a young Student in Phyſic.

STOP! reader, ſtop! and deep in thought ſurvey
This num'rous pile, this wond'rous maſs of clay.
Here both *Hippocrates*, and *Avicenne*,
Lie lifeleſs now, who once gave life to men;
The bones of *Dioſcorides* are here,
Nor *Galen*'s abſence can excuſe the tear.
Fam'd *Aylworth* too (*Apollo*'s favourite ſon)
Accepts a table from this common ſtone.
Perhaps you'll wonder, that ſuch heaps of dead
Within the limits of one grave are laid:
But rather, wonder, and while wond'ring own
Theſe, tho but mortals, yet were five in one!

Dec. 18, 1740. CAMILLUS.

To the jeſuitical author of two ſpightful ſneers, on a worthy Commander *and a* Statesman, *ſign'd* Salop.
By an honeſt Ploughman in the ſame country.

GO on! with mother-church, expunge, reſtore,
And ridicule thy bible o'er and o'er:
Who dares to droll on words divinely true,
Condemn the *Chriſtian*, and applaud the *Jew*,
Safe may a *Walpole* ſuffer to declaim,
Thy ſcan'dal credit, and thy cenſure fame.
Thus deeds, applauded--now, were erſt diſplaid!
Still envy follows merit! —— proper ſhade!
So when victorious *Marlbro'* dwelt below,
His country reſcu'd, and ſubdu'd the foe;
Inſidious Envy drew the black'ning ſcene,
Foul were his Hands, his greateſt actions mean.
At length he quits the ſtage—the nation's right,
And *ſcribbling* varlets ſhine in proper light.
Such is their fate, conſign'd to endleſs ſhame,
Who *Norris* cenſure, or a *Walpole* blame.

R. YATE.

To Mr EDWARD STONE.

STrange is it that the human mind,
That ranges free and unconfin'd,
Thro' earth and seas and skies,
In all its flights can never trace
What is the object, which the place,
Where satisfaction lies.
Who would desire to drag a life,
Fill'd with perplexing cares and strife?
Yet such the tradesman's is;
He lost in hurry, smoke and noise,
Ev'n makes that irksome scene his choice,
And counts it real bliss.
Who would be raptur'd with a ray
Shot from a heap of glitt'ring clay?
Yet 'tis the *Misers* case;
He barters conscience, friends and health,
May he but mark his hoard of wealth
Still more and more encrease.
STONE, sure I am, your nobler mind
In breath of fame no feast can find,
Yet 'tis the *Statesman's* food;
If round his coach the rabble throngs
With acclamations rend their lungs,
'Tis his supremest good.
Man form'd for more exalted joys,
The shadow seeks, but ever flies
The substance of delight;
But let the thoughtless wretch go on,
We'll quaff the streams of *Helicon*,
And climb *Parnassus* height.
Thence mortals view by trifles crost,
From wave to wave of folly tost,
Till life is dash'd away;
How sweet 'twill be to hear the roar,
Of billows tumbling to the shore,
When mounted far above the rough tempestuous sea.

TYRO.

D. O. M.

Æternæ memoriæ
Qui Batavoe *qui virtutem et verum laborem amas*
Lege et lege.
Batavæ *gentis decus, virtutis bellicæ fulmen,*
Hic jacet,
Qui vivus nunquam jacuit,
Et imperatorem stantem debere mori exemplo suo
Docuit.
Amor civium: hostium terror: oceani stupor,
MARTINUS HARPERTI TROMPIUS,
Quo nomine plures continentur laudes quam
Hic lapis capit sane angustioret,
Qui schola oriens et occidens, mare materia
Triumpharum,
Totus orbis theatrum gloriæ fuit.
Prædonum certa pernicie,
Commercii fœlix assertor.
Post quam nautas et milites (durum genus!)
paterno et cum efficaci benignoque rexit imperio
Post prælia L
Quorum ipse dux fuit aut pars magna:
Post insignes, supra fidem, victorias:
Post summos, infra meritum, honores:
Tandem bello anglico
Tantum non victor, certe invictus.
X Aug. anno Æræ Chr'sti MDCLIV Ætat. LVI
Vivere et vincere desiit.
Fœderati Belgiæ patres
Heroi optime merito
E. M.

Mr URBAN, *Clarely, Nov.* 22, 1740.

I Never saw Verses that pleased me better than those inscribed to Mrs CHARLOTTE BRERETON *in your last* October MAG. *In the Stanzas upon* RIDDLES *the Censure is just, and the Turn easy, humourous, and witty. The Lines upon our late Taste in* MUSICK, *are not only valuable for their Harmony and Elegance, but for the just Reflections upon our unreasonable Fondness for foreign Follies. One cannot read the Verses signed* CAROLINA *in the same* MAGAZINE, *but the Heart is immediately sensible of all those tender Passions which seem to have taken entire Possession of the fair Mourner; and tho' 'tis not in my Power to say any thing that may alleviate her Sorrows, I can't forbear shewing Respect to so much Merit, and therefore present the following.*

To Miss CHARLOTTE BRERETON.

WHILE near *Sabrina*'s limpid stream,
I tun'd the trembling lyre,
On that exalted awful theme
That kindled *Moses'* fire.
Sudden was heard a doleful sigh,
The shepherds seem'd to know;
"MELISSA grieves, the shepherds cry,
"May heav'n avert her woe."
MELISSA grieves! --- hark! louder groans
Your fond mistake relate!
'Tis CAROLINA thus bemoans
Her lost MELISSA's fate.
MELISSA, *taught in years of youth,*
True Wisdom's ways to prize;
Her numbers charm'd, --- her form, --- her truth,
But oh! —— MELISSA *dies!* ——
Thou dear inchantress of the plains,
Thy mournful tale give o'er;
We faint beneath thy pow'rful strains,
Our souls can bear no more.
Yet fainting thus beneath thy strains,
One pleasing truth we view, ——
MELISSA's better part remains,
MELISSA lives in YOU. R. Y---I.

Mr URBAN,

The Hint of the following Problem is taken from one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales. If you please to give it Room I shall send you the Solution, if you should fail of one from another Hand.*

Yours, &c. MUSÆUS.

A Metaphysical Problem.

YE sons of science in a trice,
Who problems solve and queries nice,
Who deeply read in nature's law,
Thence many curious questions draw:
To you, the following I propose,
Altho' at first it trivial shews;
Ken it but right, you'll find it try
Your skill in physics mystery.
Suppose a fart then to be given,
How may it be divided even
In twelve parts, among twelve noses,
So that each different proboscis
Have equal share of scent of F---t?
Solve this, I'll say you're sons of art.

(See Vol. II. 47.)

Mr. URBAN, *September* 12*th* 1737.

A Clergyman who keeps a private boarding-ſchool in the country, being about to diſtribute ſome fruit among his young gentlemen, ſpoke the following lines extempore, which I (being preſent) thought ſhould not be loſt. If you think them worthy a place in your Magazine, you will oblige by inſerting them Your conſtant reader, N. B.

EN Juvenes veſtrum quisquis mea carmina reddet,
Audiet a nobis, *optimus ille puer.*
Optimus ille puer fructum laudemque reportet;
Audiet hic decies *optimus ille puer.*
Optimus ille puer noſtrum ſervabit amorem,
Dilectus cunctis *optimus ille puer.*
Atque ſuos doctas ſocios hortatus ad artes,
Ipſe viam monſtrans *optimus ille puer.*
Sed ſatis hæc luſi, nullo ſale tincta nec arte,
Fælix ſi placeam ruſticitate mea.
At tu diſce, puer, doctorum urgere favorem
carmine dulciſono; diſce favore frui.

KITTY.

To the tune of, What tho' I am a country laſs.

OF all the girls in our ſtreet,
There's none like charming *Kitty*;
She is ſo lovely fair and ſweet,
So exquiſitely pretty.
That all the beaux, where'er ſhe goes,
Proteſt they all adore her;
A girl ſo fair, ſo debonair,
Was never ſeen before her.

Whene'er ſhe ſpeaks, or ſmiles, or moves,
Or when ſhe ſweetly ſings, ſir,
Ten thouſand little ſportive loves
For pleaſure clap their wings, ſir.
Then who can ſhun ſo ſweet a ſnare,
Or chuſe but to adore her?
A girl ſo fair, ſo debonair
Was never ſeen before her.

The lilly whiteneſs of her hand,
The ſparkling of her eye—Sir,
That face which none can look upon,
And *Cupid*'s power defy,—ſir,
With all theſe charms and beauties bleſt,
In ſpite of all my art—ſir,
Sh'has pierc'd, alas! my lovefick breaſt,
And ſtole away my heart—ſir,
The reſt of this Song is loſt.

Advice to a charming young lady, who, to ſhew that ſhe had as much wit as diſcretion, and as much diſcretion as beauty made an acroſtick upon the name CHARLES, *ſignifying that ſhe was of one party, and that ſhe believed ſome one elſe was of another.*

——*Tantæne animis cœleſtibus iræ!* Virg.
Have goddeſſes no better manners! Virg. Traveſt.

TOO many weapons to your ſex
Already there are given,
Us men, your willing ſlaves, to vex,
By too indulgent heav'n.
Is't not enough with eyes and face,
With air, and with complexion,
With ev'ry female charm and grace
To keep us in ſubjection?
But muſt you add to beauty's darts
Tart wit! forbear, bright jewel!
What, neither ſpare our heads, nor hearts!
How can you be ſo cruel!
But tho' we men your ſex obey,
Subdu'd by female charms;
Yet, know, wou'd you maintain your ſway,
You muſt uſe female arms.
Be not by party rage poſſeſt;
'Tis a moſt dang'rous evil;
In men a very plague at beſt,
In women 'tis the devil.
Blaſted by this, your beauty dies,
Each feature is diſarmed;
Nor darts nor light'ning have your eyes,
Nor are we longer charmed.
But hold, methinks I hear you cry,
A truce, ſir, with your ſneering;
What prudence, wit, or charms have I?
I can't abide your jeering.
If this the caſe, you're in the right,
And I applaud my darling.——
The toothleſs cur, that cannot bite,
Has nothing for't but ſnarling.

On the NATIVITY *of* CHRIST.

AWAKE from ſilence ev'ry voice,
Each chearful pipe, and ſounding ſtring;
Let ev'ry grateful heart rejoice,
And ev'ry tongue in rapture ſing.
On this diſtinguiſh'd day of grace
Th' eternal prince of glory came,
To purge the guilt of human race,
And ſave them by his powerful name.
Bow down your heads ye lofty pines,
Ye mountains crown'd with cædars tall;
Be ſtill ye rude imperious winds,
Throughout the wide terreſtrial ball.
Let nought but harmony and love
O'er all th' expanded ſurface reign,
And let the ſacred choir above
Approve, and join the heav'nly ſtrain.
When we in bondage were exil'd,
And rebels to th' eternal God,
Our ſouls, with blackeſt guilt defil'd,
Obnoxious to th' impending rod;
That from his ſeat of perfect bliſs
Th' ſon of glory ſhou'd deſcend,
To offer man the terms of peace,
And his unbounded grace extend.
Such goodneſs, ſuch ſtupendous grace!
Nor men nor angels can explore:
Then let us, what we cannot trace,
With awful reverence adore.
Ye wing'd inhabitants of air,
All ye that graze the verdant plain,
Ye herds, that to the wilds repair,
And ye that ſkim the ſurging main;
Some ſigns of exultation ſhow,
While grateful minds your voices raiſe,
'Tis all that mortals can below,
To hail the day in ſongs of praiſe.
While ſkilful hands the chorus join,
And tune the rapture-raiſing lyre;
While grateful ſtrains of love divine,
Serene, extatic joys inſpire.
Thus ſacred be the happy day,
While ſun and moon, and ſtars endure;
Till nature feels her laſt decay,
And time itſelf ſhall be no more.

J. M.

CLOE *to* EMMA.

A While, fair nymph, suspend thy causless fears,
Waste not thy beauteous bloom in gloomy cares.
Fate's dark recesses who could e'er find out?
The more we search the further lost in doubt.
Rais'd high with hope, then dash'd with deep despair;
Such is the lot the best of mortals share;
And now is thine, thou wond'rous constant fair!
'Till time, fates engine, shall thy fears remove,
And crown with glory the blest swain you love;
Why does the noble youth the war persue?
Believe me, *Emma*! 'tis to merit you.
Then let not absence rob thee of thy rest,
Nor pangs of jealousy torment thy breast.
Think brave *Theander* only stays to crown
Your loves with honour, titles and renown;
Then haste in triumph his lov'd fair to greet,
And smiling lay them at thy charming feet.

A VISIT to ZINK.

JUNO descended from above,
With *Pallas* and the *Queen* of *love*;
Up before twelve, with much ado,
Sipp'd Nectar, and got drest by two;
Took hackney-coach, and went incog'
(A thing with ladies much in vogue)
To visit *Zink*. Now *Zink* we know,
Pythagoreans all allow,
Was once *Apelles*; tho' some think
Apelles is outdone by *Zink*.
He heard the rap,——attends the call;
What rarely happens pleas'd them all.
Each signaliz'd her great content
By an obliging compliment.
For goddesses well born, 'tis said,
Are civil courteous and well bred.
Queen *Juno*, of her own free grace,
Declar'd that he should take her face.
Her face embellish'd by his art,
Perhaps might catch the thund'rer's heart.
What might not *Zink* pretend to do?
Zink might make fickle husbands true.
Minerva said, past all pretence,
He best knew how to paint good sense;
Prepar'd to speak his men appear,
And ev'ry nymph keeps silence here.
All things, says *Venus*, I allow
So odiously exact——I vow
That for my soul I han't a thought
T'indulge the joy of finding fault.
Zink was a tiptoe:——but at last
(Unhappily for him)——in haste,
He brought out one; and, ladies, this
Is, I believe, my master-piece:
No doubt you know it.—— Know it! yes,
'Tis me, each raptur'd goddess cries,
My awful mein,——my wit,——my eyes:
Nay, ladies, tell me I can't see;
It is not you it must be me.
Thus started up an endless strife,
Which might have come to pulling coif;
But trembling *Zink*, with humble bow,
Thus interpos'd. I must allow,
Bright goddesses, what here I drew
Resembles ev'ry one of you:
And yet, O pardon me, I pray,
That all your charms I here display;
Nor let on me your anger fall;
'Tis *Cloe*'s fault,——who wears them all.
Each swell'd with envy;——[illegible] Word
For hear—two minutes—was there heard,
Till *Venus*'s repeater struck:
O lud! says she, 'tis four o'clock!
I wonder we can trifle so!
Come, ladies, come, 'tis time to go.
Away they scuttled:——left thee, *Zink*,
In what a humour one may think.
Yet let it not afflict thee pray,
The poet thy reward shall pay;
And all mankind thy fame shall know,
Since you did justice to my *Clo*'.
If this will not thy grief beguile,
Clo' shall o'er-pay thee with a smile.

G. S.

Occasioned by a Recovery from a tedious Illness.

FAther divine! eternal one!
While *heav'n* pure homage pays,
From this dark point beneath the sun,
Accept a *Mortal*'s praise.

Yet what the praise my breath can give,
What's all that I can say,
But that the God in whom I live
Has given me health to day!

The theme my *voice* in vain essays,
Then let my *life* persue:
Let *what I am* record thy praise,
Express'd in *what I do*.

Thee more than all, and as my self
Oh! teach me *man* to love!
Be this my fame, my glory, wealth,
My bliss below, above!

Nor let my love to *man* be *vain*,
My love to *God* be *blind*,
Of thee some *knowledge* let me *gain*,
Some *blessing give* mankind.

Thro' ev'ry change my life may know,
My ebbing, flowing tides,
Firm be my faith, that all below
Love join'd with *Wisdom* guides.

That ev'n thy *justice* tends to bless,
Tho' little understood;
That partial evils love express,
And work the gen'ral good.

But frail alas this mortal clay
This reasoning mind how frail!
Let strength be equal to my day!
Nor *hight* nor *depth* prevail!

When o'er my roof affliction lowr's,
Sustain my sinking heart;
In all my gay ungaarded hours
Oh! keep my better part!

And when this tott'ring fabrick falls,
Assist my soul to soar,
Where full possession never palls,
To know and love thee more.

The great Modesty of this Author stiles the above Poem a TRIFLE.——*We should be highly obliged to this unknown Friend for more such.*

Hiſtorical Chronicle, *December*, 1740.

SATURDAY, *December* 6.

WAS publiſhed an Order of Council exempting Ships laden with Rice and Fiſh from the Embargo, and likewiſe permitting Malt made for Exportation before this Day to be exported.

MONDAY, 8.

Began the Drawing of the Bridge-Lottery at *Stationer's-hall*.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when ſeven Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz. *John Bernsbirg*, *Joſeph Haddle*, and *Rich. Quail*, for the Highway; *Tho. Coats*, *Tho. Naſh*, and *Rob. Le Groſs*, for Burglarys; and *Daniel Jackſon* for the Murder of his Wife. *Wm Duell* (ſee *p.* 570) ordered to be tranſported for Life.

FRIDAY, 12.

The Directors of our *Eaſt-India Company*, having received certain Advice, that that of *France*, either for Fear of a War, or for Want of Proviſions, will, at this Time, ſend no Ships to *India*, determin'd to take four more into their Service. The ſaid Directors ſettled 18 *l. per Ann.* on the Widows of the 15 brave Sailors, who (with *John Dean*, ſtill alive, and expected home) endeavoured to ſave the Ship *Suſſex*, which, for fear of her ſinking with them, the Capt. and the reſt deſerted. Though as thoſe 16 common Men, made it appear by their ſmall Strength, ſhe could have been eaſily preſerved by a Strength and Skill ſo much ſuperior as that of the whole Crew and Officers.—The Directors likewiſe ſhewed another Inſtance of their Generoſity to Captain *Jenkins* (whoſe Ear a *Guarda Coſta* inſultingly cut off) by making him a preſent of 300 Guineas for his gallant Behaviour in defending his Ship the *Harrington*, and 3 *Engliſh* Ships under his Convoy, from *Angria* the Pyrate, with whom he maintain'd an obſtinate Fight, off *Goa*, for 19 Hours, wherein he killed 150. Six Months Pay was ordered for his Men.—Theſe Rewards are certainly very juſtly beſtow'd, but it were to be wiſhed that this, as well as our other trading Companies, had the ſame Power to puniſh, as they have to reward, which would certainly tend both to their own Advantage, and the Good of the Public.

THURSDAY, 18.

A His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Land-Tax-Bill; and afterwards both the Lords and Commons adjourn'd to *Jan.* 7.

SETURDAY, 27.

A Proclamation was publiſhed for a general Faſt, on *Wedneſday*, *Feb.* 4.

WEDNESDAY, 31.

B Capt. *Peddie's* Men, (ſee *p.* 570.) had 5*l.* each from the Inſurers of this City.

The Governours of the Foundling Hoſpital hired, and ordered to be fitted up a Houſe in *Hatton-Garden* to take in Children.

Beſides the *Buckingham* and *Superbe*, C mentioned in our laſt, *p.* 570. the *Prince of Orange*, of 70 Guns, having loſt her Maſts, and the *Cumberland*, of 80 Guns, put into *Liſbon*. The reſt of Sir *Chaloner Ogle's* Squadron, with the Tranſports, continued their Voyage with a fair Wind.

One of Adm. *Haddock's* Squadron had D carried into *Gibraltar* a *Dutch* Ship, laden with *Spaniſh* Goods from *La Vera Cruz*; after having rifled her of 170 Bags of *Cocoa*, and 60,000 Pieces of Eight, they left her to continue her Voyage.

Purſuant to an Addreſs of the *Houſe of Commons*, the Officers on half-pay, who are fit for Service, were ordered to be E be firſt commiſſioned for the Regiments intended to be raiſed.

This Month we had great Snows, Rains, Storms, ſevere Froſt, and in ſome Places dreadful Thunder and Lightening; Cattle, Corn and Hay, were ſwept away by the Riſing of the *Severn*, *Trent*, *Wye*, and other Rivers. The like happened in *France*; but *Holland* and *Germany* ſuffered more ſeverely; the Dykes being broke in ſeveral Places, whole Territories laid under Water, particularly 30 Villages in *Altena*, where the Inhabitants got to the Tops of Houſes and Trees to ſave their Lives. The Roof of St *Bartholomew's* Church at *Franefort*, where the Emperors are elected, was beat in by Storm.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, Sept. 9.

MR. *Hudson*, a Lieutenant of an independant Company, was ſent about ſix Months ago, to cultivate a Friendſhip with the *Muſquito Indians* (ſee our Map of the *Weſt-Indies*, Vol. X. *January*.) They gladly joined him to the Number of 300, and took a rich *Spaniſh* Town at *Carpenter's* River, about 120 Leagues to the Weſtward of *Porto Bello*. He was afterwards joined by 200 more, proceeded further Weſtward, and made a vaſt Booty in Cocoa and Silver.—Capt. *Cliff*, one of our Privateers, being returned within Sight of the Iſland, after a ſucceſsful Voyage, had all his People murdered in the Night, while aſleep, except himſelf and Mate, by ſix *Spaniards*, whom he had carried out to fight againſt their Countrymen. His own Hands are cut off, and all his Mates Fingers. The ſix Deſperadoes carried the Veſſel into a *Spaniſh* Port.—Admiral *Vernon* in this ſickly Seaſon has ordered the half Pint of Rum, the Sailors daily Allowance, to be given, mixed with a Quart of Water, allowing them Sugar and Lemons to it, in order to prevent Drunkenneſs, by their drinking it unmixed. At firſt they repined at this his Care of them; but by Degrees were reconciled to it. A Sloop has brought in a *Spaniſh* Snow, whoſe Cargo ſold at 15,000. —— Capt. *Mayne*, in the *Worceſter* Man of War, 60 Guns, has brought in here a *Spaniſh* one of 70, after ſeventeen Hours Fight, wherein he himſelf received a ſlight Wound in the Breaſt.

A Hurricane has done prodigious Damage at *Antigua* and *Martinico*, many Ships being drove on ſhore; the *French* and *Spaniſh* Fleets (as reported) ſuffered much, and two of the former were loſt.

A LIST *of* BIRTHS *for the* YEAR 1740.

Nov. 29. WIFE of Mr *Humphries*, of *Bentbamſtead* in *Hertfordſhire*, childleſs above 25 Years, delivered of 2 Boys and 2 Girls.

Dec 26. The Lady of the Hon. *John Chicheſter*, Eſq; —— of a Son.

30. Her ROYAL HIGHNESS —— of a Princeſs.

LIST *of* MARRIAGES *for the* Year 1740.

Dec. 2. *Edward Jeffreys*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Morrice*, Daughter and Heireſs of *John Morrice*, Eſq; deceaſed, with 30,000 *l.*

4. Rev. Mr *Ridding*, Rector of *Woolſtone* in *Hants*, —— to Miſs *Child*, Niece to the Bp of *Wincheſter*.

Dr *Benjamin Avery*, of *Charterhouſe-Square*, —— to Miſs *Bonivert*.

Mr *Robert Combes*, of *Woodſtreet*, —— to Miſs Hill, with 10,000 *l.*

16. —— *Scrimſby*, Eſq; of *Derbyſhire*, —— to Miſs *Tench*, Daughter and Heireſs of late Sir Francis *Tench*.

18. *Charles Brown*, Eſq; of *Bayhall*, near *Tunbridge-Wells*, —— to Miſs *Mitchel*, of the *Mote*, in *Suſſex*, with 15,000 *l.*

22. *Valentine Knightley*, of *Fawsley*, in the County of *Northampton*, Eſq; —— to Miſs *Dunmer*, Niece to *Thomas Dunmer*, Eſq; Deputy-Maſter of the Great Wardrobe, with 10,000 *l.*

23. Mr *Richard Boſworth*, Son of *John Boſworth*, Eſq; Chamberlain of this City, —— to Miſs *Molly Tomſon*, of *Weſtſtone*, 3000 *l.*

25. *Felton Harvey*, Eſq; youngeſt Son of the Earl of *Briſtol*, —— to the Widow of *Charles Pitfield*, Eſq; Daughter to *Solomon Aſhby*, Eſq; Member for *Bridport* in *Dorſetſhire*.

28. *George Littleton Lathbury*, Eſq; Deputy Clerk to the Crown, —— to Miſs *Everett*, 10,000 *l.*

Liſt of DEATHS *for the* Year 1740.

Nov. 29. *Gilbert Langdale*, *Eſq*; at his Houſe in *Tauniſtock-ſtreet*. He left his Eſtate, of 400 *l. per Ann.* to charitable Uſes.

30. Sir *Thomas Rentone*, Knt. famous for his Cure of Ruptures.

Dec. 1. *Benjamin Hodges*, Eſq; Scarlet-Dyer, and Deputy to Sir *John Barnard*.

8. Rev. Mr *William Bottle*, of his Majeſty's Chapel, a Minor Canon of St *Paul's*, and Vicar of *Rygate*, *Surry*, a Living of 80 *l. per Ann.*

Lady of —— *Cornwallis*, Eſq; and Daughter of the late Dr *Robinſon*, Bp of *London*, at *Calais*.

20. The Rt. Hon. *Richard Boyle*, Ld Viſct. *Shannon*, aged 92. He was made a Cornet of Horſe in 1693-4, and made three Campaigns in *Flanders* with the Duke of *Ormond*; In 1697 was made Major of the ſecond Troop of Horſe-Guards; in 1701-2 Colonel of a Regiment of Marines, when he embark'd on the Expedition to *Cadiz*, and had the Command of the Grenadiers of that Army which attacked and carried the Fort of *Rondondello*, burned, deſtroyed, and took all the *French* and *Spaniſh* Men of War, with the Galleons; in 1704 he was made a Brigadier; in 1706-7 Major-General; in 1708-9 Lieutenant-General; in 1720 General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in *Ireland*; in 1724 was appointed one of the Lords Juſtices; in 1725-7 was made Colonel and Captain of the fourth Troop of Guards; in 1735 General of the Horſe; and in 1739 Field-Marſhal of all his Majeſty's Forces. He was poſſeſſed of the moſt amiable Qualities and perſonal Virtues, behaved with the greateſt Honour and Reputation in the late Wars, and ſerved his Country ſeveral Times in Parliament. By his firſt Lady, (Widow of the Earl of *Orrery*) he had no Iſſue, but left by his preſent Lady (one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Senhouſe*, of *Netherhall*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq;) one Daughter, ſole Heir to his Eſtates.

21. Rev. Dr *Morrice*, Chaplain to the E. of *Uxbridge*, Rector of *Thorpe* by *Newark*, and Lecturer of St *Bartholomew* behind the *Change*.

Capt. *Powell*, many Years Commander of one of the *Eaſt-India* Company's Ships.

Richard Blacken, Eſq; formerly Marſhal of the King's Bench, and one of the Juſtices of the Quorum for the County of *Surry*.

22. Mrs *Lumbarr*, of *New Bond-ſtreet*, Mother to the Right Hon. *Horatio Walpole's* Lady, immenſely rich.

23. The

23. The Rev. Mr *Thomas Browning*, Rector of St *Mary Magdalen Hermondsey*.

The Rev. Dr *Daniel Waterland*, Canon of *Windsor*, Archdeacon of *Middlesex*, Chancellor of *York*, Master of *Magdalen-College*, *Camb.* and Vicar of *Twickenham* in *Middlesex*.

26. *Wm Batley*, Esq; Major of the fourth Troop of Horse-Guards.

Richard Chiffe, Esq; aged 71, formerly Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

29. Mr *Townshend*, an eminent Hosier in *Cheapside*, and one of the Governors of St *Thomas*'s Hospital.

PROMOTIONS *in the* YEAR 1740.

SIR *George Champion* chosen Master of the Haberdashers Company.

Robert Newton, Esq; appointed Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *Chester*.

Mr *Naisborough*, —— Deputy Clerk of the Crown, in room of Mr *Mann*, deceased.

Dr *Sympson*, —— Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, of the Cinque Ports, and of *Dover* Castle.

Sidney Stafford Smith, Esq; —— Steward, and one of the Judges of the Court of his Majesty's Palace of *Westminster*, in room of Sir *Thomas Abney*, Knt.

Dr *Lamond*, —— Physician to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of *Wales*, in room of Dr *Hollings*.

Mr *John Stansbury*, —— one of the 15 Sea-Coal-Meters of this City. He purchased the Place for 4,402 *l.* 10 *s.* Fine, and 100 *l. per Ann.*

Mr *Stevens*, —— Head Marshal of this City.

George Tucker, Esq; —— Secretary and Provost Marshal, General of the *Bermuda* and Summer Islands, in room of his Father, decd.

William Rawlinson Earle, Esq; Member for *Malmesbury*, —— Clerk of the Ordnance, in room of *Leonard Smelt*, Esq; decd.

Mr *Richard Swanston*, —— Solicitor of the Customs in the Port of *London*, in room of Mr *Morley*, resigned.

Mr *Lever*, a Brewer in *Piccadilly*, appointed by the Dean and Chapter of St *Peter*'s, *Westminster*, High Bailiff of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, in room of *David Patten*, Esq; resigned. And,

Mr *Goostry*, Solicitor to the *South Sea* Company, —— Deputy High Bailiff.

George Caswall, Esq; —— Inspector of the Out-Port Collector's Accounts, in *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*, in room of *John Gould*, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Morrice, Esq; appointed Adjutant, *Andrew Booth*, Esq; —— Captain, And *William O Farrell*, Esq; —— Enlign in *Tyrrell*'s Regiment of Foot.

George Mure, Esq; —— Capt. Lieut.

James Erskin, —— Lieutenant; And

James Mure, —— Cornet in *Campbell*'s Grey Dragoons.

Lord *Semple* —— Colonel of the Regiment of Highlanders, in room of

Earl of *Crawford*, —— Colonel of the second Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, in room of

Earl of *Effingham*, —— Colonel of the 4th Troop of Horse-Guards, in room of Lord *Shannon*, deceased.

Col. *Fleming*, —— Col. of Foot, in room of Col. *Bland*, —— Col. of Dragoons in *Ireland*.

Col. *Huske*, —— Col. of Foot, in room of Col. *Destary*, deceased.

Coll. *Haughton*, *Jefferies*, *Price*, *Long*, *Hamner*, *Mordaunt*, *Fowkes*, *Pawlet*, *Cholmondeley*, General *Cornwall*, and Colonel *Le Grand*, to have the seven Regiments of Foot, and 4 of Marines, that are to be raised.

John Towers, Esq; —— one of the Exons of the Yeomen of the Guards in room of *Leonard Child*, Esq; resigned.

Lieut. *Cheape*, —— Capt. of the *Wager*, in room of

Capt. *Kidd*, —— Captain of the *Pearl*, in room of

Capt. *Mitchell*, —— Capt. of the *Gloucester*, in room of Capt. *Norris*, returned home.

Lieut. *Percival*, made Captain of the *Austria* Prize-Cruizer by Admiral *Vernon*.

Lieut. *Abraham Gould*, —— Capt. of the *Deptford*, Storeship, in room of

Capt. *Robinson*, —— Captain of the *Tyger*, a 50 Gun Ship.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr *Pinckney*, Minor Canon of St *Paul*'s, appointed by the Bishop of *London*, one of the Choir of his Majesty's Chapel, in room of the Rev. Mr *Pottle*, deceased.

Dr *Gilbert*, Lord Bishop of *Landaff*, enabled to hold the Canonry of *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, and the Rectory of *Peterjawy*, in the County of *Exeter*.

Rev. *Charles Bedford*, M. A. presented to the Vicarage of *Morwell* in *Cornwall*.

NEW MEMBERS.

Richard Lyster, Esq; elected for the County of *Salop*, in room of *Corbet Kynaston*, Esq; dec.

Thomas Watson, Esq; —— for *Berwick*, in room of Ld *Polwarth*, now E. of *Marchmont*.

John Basset, Esq; —— for *Barnstaple*, in *Devon*, in room of Sir *John Chichester*, decd.

Robert Williams, Esq; —— for the County of *Montgomery*, in room of *Pryce Devereux*, now Lord Viscount *Hereford*.

Joseph Townshend, Esq; —— for *Wallingford* in *Berks*, in room of *Wm Hucks*, Esq; — He was opposed by *James Lamb*, Esq;

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TH

THE King of *Prussia*, when every Body thought he was assembling his Troops with a Design to support the Pragmatick Sanction, according to the Assurances he had given, unexpectedly entered *Silesia*, at the Head of near 30000 Men, and published the following Declaration.

THE King of *Prussia*, by causing his Forces to enter into *Silesia*, has not been induc'd to take this Step from any ill Design against the Court of *Vienna*, and much less with a View to disturb the Peace of the Empire. His *Prussian* Majesty found himself indispensably oblig'd to have recourse, without Delay, to this Proceeding, for challenging the incontestable Rights of his Family to this Dutchy, founded upon ancient Conventions of Family and Confraternity, between the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Princes of *Silesia*, as well as upon other honourable Titles. The present Circumstances of Affairs, and the just Apprehensions he has of being defeated by such as form Pretentions to the late Emperor's Succession, have required Dispatch in this Undertaking, and Vigour in the Execution of it. And tho' these Reasons did not permit the King to expostulate the Matter previously with the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, yet they will never divert his Prussian Majesty from unalterably espousing the Interests of the House of Austria at all Times, and from being the firmest Prop and Support of it upon all Occasions that shall offer.

This King acted in the like Manner to the Bishop of *Liege*, (See p. 472) in the Beginning of his Reign; and this second Instance of his Conduct confirms what may be expected from a Prince quick in resolving, (a Point in pursuing, and so able to execute his Designs.

To satisfy, in some Manner, a Correspondent's Enquiry about *Silesia*, dated the 29th Instant, we have set down the Names of the ELECTORATES, and other *States* of the Empire, with the adjacent KINGDOMS, &c. according to their several Situations, With Regard to each other; being all, and as well as we could do, on so short a Notice.

When the *Pruſſian* Troops entered *Silleſia*, the King made them the following Speech: *Gentlemen, I don't look upon you as my Subjects, but as my Friends. The Troops of* Brandenburg *have always* [illegible] *themſelves by their Courage, and have given on divers Occaſions, Marks of their Bravery. I ſhall be an Eye-Witneſs to all your Exploits. You will always fight in my Preſence, and I will recompence thoſe who ſhall diſtinguiſh themſelves by their Zeal for my Service, rather as a Father than as a Sovereign.*

Ruſſia already begins to feel the Conſequences of her Emperor's Minority, in reſpect to Troubles. It was always expected that the Princeſs *Anne*, the young Emperor's Mother, would have been declared Heireſs apparent to the Crown, but the Duke of *Courland*, excluded her from any Share of the Adminiſtration, by his Artifices, and got himſelf appointed ſole Regent of the Empire, which inconſiderate Procedure, with others, equally aſſuming, occaſioned great Diſſatisfaction. The Princeſs *Anne* ſigned the Diſpoſition of the late Empreſs with much Unwillingneſs. She even publickly declared, that the Duke of *Courland* had taken Advantage of the laſt Moments of Empreſs, to get himſelf declared Regent, and was daily giving Marks of her Diſcontent, in the moſt mortifying Manner affronting his Highneſs. When he went to wait upon her, ſhe treated him with the utmoſt Diſdain, and he was no better received by her Conſort. The Regent, far from reſenting theſe Affronts, on the 7th of November preſented the Duke of *Brunſwick* her Conſort, with the Commiſſion of Generaliſſimo and Grand Admiral, which he, at her Inſtigation, contemptuouſly tore in Pieces, ſaying, *Know, Sir, it would not by any Means become me nor have I occaſion, to act in any Employments under your Regency.* The Regent at length out of Patience at being ſo ſcornfully treated, was ſo imprudent as publickly to complain of the Duke, which gave the Princeſs *Anne* an Opportunity of forming a Party, into which ſhe firſt drew the Counts *Munich* and *d'Oſterman*. She began with reproaching them for having aſſiſted the Regent to obtain that Dignity; but the two Lords proteſted that it was his own Work alone, he having prevented every Body from coming near the Perſon of the Czarina. They further aſſured the Princeſs, that they were ready to ſacrifice themſelves for the Emperor, as well as for her and the Duke. It ſeems, that theſe two Lords had been informed, that the Duke Regent had determined to ruin them, in order to gain the Affections of the Ruſſians; whereupon they played their Parts ſo well, that they drew off from his Intereſt almoſt all the Senate, and the Generality of his Party. As the Regent perceived his Danger to encreaſe, he endeavoured to ſecure himſelf, and intended to have taken the young Emperor out of the Hands of his Parents, under Pretence that his Health and Life were in danger: He propoſed this to the Senate, but no Body durſt ſecond him. He alſo deſired the Senate to intreat the Princeſs *Anne* and her Conſort to retire to ſome other Town in the *Ruſſian* Territories, becauſe their Preſence in that City might cauſe dangerous Parties to be formed. This Project was determin'd on *November* 17, between the Regent and his Favourites; but the two Lords being informed of every Thing that paſſed, an Aſſembly of the Nobility, Generals, and other high Officers was ſecretly held at the Palace of the Princeſs *Anne*, *October* 19, at Night. Where, upon conſidering the Conduct of the Duke, it was unanimouſly agreed, that the Tranquillity of the State was expoſed to imminent Danger from his boundleſs Ambition, and, conſequently that it was neceſſary to deprive him of his Power, and ſecure his Perſon. Then the Regency being conferred on the Princeſs *Anne*, an Order was drawn up for arreſting the Duke, and the Execution of it aſſign'd to Count *Munich*. Accordingly he, about 4 a Clock in the Morning, at the Head of a Detachment of Guards, entred the Duke's Palace, and cauſed the Door of his Apartment to be opened in Name of the Emperor. The Duke being awakened with the Noiſe, and ſuſpecting his Perſon in Danger, leaped out of Bed, and laid hold on his Sword. At that Inſtant Count *Munich* entered and ſaid unto him, *I arreſt your Highneſs on the Part of the Emperor, and here is my Order.* The Duke obſtinately defended himſelf, and even after he was diſarmed, reſiſted till his Shirt was torn to Pieces in the Struggle. Nor was the Dutcheſs inactive, in her Husband's Defence; ſhe drew a Sabre and wounded one of the Guards: Both were at laſt, with their Family (except their eldeſt Son, who was indiſpoſed) committed to the Fortreſs of *Schluſſelbourg*, and immediately the Princeſs *Anne* was, in the Name of the Emperor, declared Regent of the Empire, and honoured with the Title of *Grand Princeſs of all Ruſſia*. Which Declaration was ſigned by the whole Synod, Miniſtry and Generals of y Army.

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Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from* Nov. 25, *to* Dec. 23.

Chriſtned	Males	542	1055
	Femal.	513	
Buried	Males	982	1962
	Femal.	980	
Died under 2 Years old			626
Between 1 and 5			189
Between 5 and 10			97
Between 10 and 20			55
Between 20 and 30			157
Between 30 and 40			191
Between 40 and 50			216
Between 50 and 60			161
Between 60 and 70			118
Between 70 and 80			100
Between 80 and 90			43
Between 90 and 100			9
Between 100 and 104			0
			1962

Buried.	
Within the walls	173
Without the walls	510
In *Mid.* and *Surry*	847
City and Sub. *Weſt.*	426
	1962

Weekly Burials.

Dec. 2.	498
9.	475
16.	486
23.	503
	1962

Peck Loaf, Wheat.—21. 5*d*
Wheat 34*s. per Quar.*
Hay per load 69*s.*
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Coals 1*l.* 09*s.* per Chaldron in the Pool.

A GENERAL BILL *of the*

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 11, 1739, *to* December 16, 1740.

Chriſtened 15,231 { Males 7833 / Females 7398 } Buried 30811 { Males 14985 / Females 15826 } Increaſed in the Burials this Year 5379.

Died Under 2 Years of Age	10765	20 and 30	2205	60 and 70	1977	100	2
Between 2 and 5	2862	30 and 40	2783	70 and 80	1716	101 — 2	104 — 1
5 and 10	1235	40 and 50	2866	80 and 90	758	102 — 2	105 — 1
10 and 20	947	50 and 60	2585	90 and 100	109	103 — 1	106 — 1
							107 — 2

The DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *this Year.*

Abortive and Stillborn	554	Falling Sickneſs	1
Aged	2591	Fevers and Purples	4003
Ague	6	Fiſtula	8
Apoplexy & ſudden	228	Flux	16
Aſthma & Tiſſick	1153	French Pox	162
Bedridden	23	Gout	60
Bleeding	8	Gravel, Stone & Strangury	43
Bloody Flux	6	Grief	12
Burſten and Rupture	28	Head Ach	1
Cancer	56	Headmouldſhot, Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	165
Canker	6	Jaundies	108
Childbed	227	Impoſthume	28
Cholick, Gripes, and Twiſting of the Guts	296	Inflammation	35
Conſumption	4919	Itch	1
Convulſion	8479	Leproſie	4
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	280	Lethargy	8
Diabetes	1	Livergrown	7
Dropſie	1219	Lunatick	90
Evil	50	Meaſles	46
		Miſcarriage	5
		Mortification	318
		Palſie	43
		Pluriſie	70
		Quinſie	18
		Rash	3
		Rheumatiſm	38
		Rickets	81
		Riſing of the Lights	12
		St. Anthony's Fire	4
		Scald Head	2
		Small Pox	2725
		Sores and Ulcers	30
		Spleen	1
		Stoppage in the Stomach	185
		Surfeit	5
		Swelling	8
		Teeth	1708
		Thruſh	136
		Tympany	6
		Vomiting and Looſeneſs	7
		Worms	13

CASUALTIES:

Broken Limbs	10
Bruiſed	5
Burnt	11
Choaked	1
Died by the cutting off a Leg	1
Drowned	97
Exceſſive Drinking	52
Executed	13
Found dead	55
Fractured Skull	8
Kill'd by Falls, and ſeveral other Accidents	43
Made away themſelves	55
Murder'd	8
Overlaid	78
Scalded	4
Shot	1
Smothered	2
Starved	15
Suffocated	3
Total	462

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For the YEAR 1740.

DEBATES *in the Senate of* LILLIPUT.

(Continued from p. 592.)

On the 40th Day of the Seſſion happened a grand Debate in the Houſe of Clinabs, wherein above thirty Members ſpoke; and as it is the Cuſtom, when Points of great Importance are to come under Conſideration, it was previouſly moved, that their Serjeant ſhould go with his Mace to all the Courts in the grand Hall of Belfaborac, *and Places adjacent, to ſummon the Members to attend the Service of the Houſe. The Serjeant being returned,* Salvem Snodſy, *Urg*; *ſtood up and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

S I R,

I Riſe up to renew a Propoſal which has already been ſeveral Times made to you, without that Succeſs which, in my Opinion, it deſerves; but, as I think it abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Conſtitution, I am neither deterred from repeating it by its former ill Succeſs, nor ſhall I be diſcouraged from a future Attempt if it ſhould anew meet with the ſame Reception: My Reaſon, Sir, is, that I have been long ago fully convinc'd of the Truth of an Obſervation made by one of our greateſt Lawyers, that a good Bill or Motion once propoſed in Senate, and entered in our Journals, can never die: It may meet with repeated Oppoſition, but till our Conſtitution be irrecoverably deſtroyed, there will be Hopes that at laſt Reaſon and Neceſſity will prevail over Artifice Corruption, and Dependence.

The Propoſal I ſhall make, Sir, is plainly this, that Delinquents may not be allowed to be their own Judges, and that our Liberties may not be committed to the Keeping of thoſe who are retained to deſtroy them. It is the Duty of the Senate to redreſs public Grievances and to puniſh all high and heinous Offenders, who have been ſo artful as to evade, or ſo powerful as to defy, the Laws of the Kingdom: It is our Duty to grant Money for the public Service, but our Duty to grant no more than is abſolutely neceſſary. We are to ſee that the Money granted is properly applied, and duly accounted for. We are to watch over the public Safety, by taking Care not to paſs any Laws that

are inconſiſtent with the Liberties and Privileges of the People, and by providing ſpeedy and effectual Remedies againſt all Incroachments of ambitious Princes, or ſtagitious Miniſters. But how, Sir, can theſe Duties of the Senate be performed, if the Majority of the Members find their Advantage in the Neglect of them? Can we expect that public Grievances will be redreſſed if the Senate be Confederates with the Authors of them? Can we expect that any high Offender will be punished by the Senate, if the Majority of it ſhare his Crimes, or depend on his Will? Will the publick Money be properly applied, or juſtly accounted for, if ſuch are to be the only Inſpectors of the public Accounts? Will a Senate guard againſt the Incroachments of the Crown, or of the the Miniſter, if the Majority receive the Whole, or a neceſſary Part of their Subſiſtence, from the Places or Penſions which they hold by Favour of the Crown or Miniſters?

I believe, Sir, theſe Queſtions cannot be anſwered affirmatively by any Man, who dares make uſe of his Reaſon; and yet they muſt all be ſo anſwered by thoſe who maintain, that our Conſtitution can never be in Danger from ſuch a Number of Placemen or Penſioners to the Crown as may conſtitute a Majority, or almoſt a Majority, in the Senate. I grant, Sir, it may be neceſſary to have always in this Houſe one or more of the chief Officers of the Treaſury, Admiralty, and Army, and no leſs in other Branches of the Government, in order to inform us of the Buſineſs of the Nation; but ſurely it is not neceſſary to the Buſineſs, and, doubtleſs, it is inconſiſtent with the Dignity of this Houſe, to have it filled with inferior Clerks, and ſubordinate Officers of our Navy, Army, and Civil-liſt. I have the greateſt Regard for all Officers at preſent amongſt us; becauſe, I hope they have all too much Honour to ſacrifice their Duty, as Repreſentatives of the People, to any ſelfiſh Conſideration. But ſince we cannot be aſſured of the ſame Virtue, in Officers who may hereafter have Seats in this Houſe, our Conſtitution may be brought into the utmoſt Danger, if they ſhould become the Majority. Therefore, we ought, whilſt we have it in our Power, to provide againſt this Danger, by limiting the Number of Officers and Placemen that are to have Seats here. For, when a Majority of Senators ſhall conſiſt of Officers, and thoſe Officers ſhall have a greater Regard to the Places they poſſeſs, or Preferments they expect, than to the Liberties and Conſtitution of their Country, it would be in vain to propoſe any Limitation. I move, therefore, *That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill* for the better ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers to ſit in the Houſe of Clinabs.

Upon this aroſe the expected DEBATE, *in which no leſs than eighteen ſpoke for, and thirteen againſt, the Motion, ſo that every particular Speech is not to be expected; and certainly the unavoidable Repetitions of the ſame Sentiments that muſt frequently happen in ſo long a Diſpute, render it leſs neceſſary. Beſides, as the Conſtitution of* Lilliput *differs ſomewhat from that of* Great Britain, *we have already laid before our Readers ſome* Britiſh *Speeches on a like Occaſion (See p. 288, and 339.) We ſhall therefore, at this Time, content ourſelves with repreſenting the Subſtance of the Debate in the Arguments advanced by the ſeven following Speakers.*

Urg; Slenwy *ſpoke to the following Purpoſe.*

SIR,

IF I thought a Bill of this Kind neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Conſtitution; if I thought that the Conſtitution were now or ever could be in any Danger, from the Number of Officers in this Houſe, I ſhould readily concur, not only in bringing in, but paſſing the Bill which the hon. Gentleman has been pleaſed to propoſe;

poſe; nay, further, I ſhould ſecond this Motion, if I were not fully convinced, that the Excluſion of ſuch Officers who have Intereſt enough to be choſen Members of this Houſe, would be a moſt dangerous Infringement of our Conſtitution, and at laſt the Cauſe of its abſolute Ruin.

The hon. Gentleman, Sir, has furniſhed us with an unanſwerable Argument againſt the Bill he propoſes. He admits that no Danger can ariſe from Officers in this Houſe, unleſs they become the Majority, and that even then there is no Danger, unleſs that Majority conſiſts of ſuch Men as have a greater Regard for the Offices they poſſeſs, or the Preferments they expect, than they have for their own Honour, or the Liberties and Conſtitution of their Country. Both theſe Caſes, it is granted, muſt happen, before we can ſay there is any Neceſſity for ſuch a Bill as is here propoſed; but they are ſo extraordinary, that I cannot ſuppoſe either of them ever happened, much leſs that both ſhould happen at the ſame Time.

Sir, all the Officers in the Receipt of the Revenue, are already excluded from having Seats in this Houſe: and as for the Officers of our Navy and Army, and thoſe whoſe Attendance in the Capital prevents their having any Intimacy or Correſpondence with the Electors of our ſeveral Counties, Cities, or Boroughs, it is not probable that any great Number of them ſhould ever be choſen. Therefore, I think it very improbable, that a Majority of this Houſe ſhould ever conſiſt of Officers and Placemen; but ſhould they make a Majority of the Houſe, can we ſuppoſe they will all, to a Man, be void of Regard to their Honour or Country? They muſt be Gentlemen of Family and Fortune who can get themſelves choſen, and therefore ſuch a Suppoſition is abſurd, unleſs you will ſuppoſe them regardleſs of their own Intereſt. No Gentleman, Sir, can ſit in this Houſe without an Eſtate in his own Right, which, while our Conſtitution is preſerved, he may call his Property, and may tranſmit it to his Poſterity. But if our Conſtitution ſhould be deſtroyed, if an abſolute and arbitrary Government ſhould be ſet up, he could neither call it his Property, nor leave it, with any Certainty to his Heirs. Would any then but a Madman render a certain, real, tranſmittable Eſtate of ſix, or even three hundred a Year precarious, for the Sake of a Place or Penſion of double the Value, held at the mere Will of another? A Place which he knew he could not tranſmit to his Poſterity. This, Sir, is a Conduct ſo contrary to common Senſe, that it is impoſſible any great Number of Men in any Age, or any Country, could act in ſuch a Manner.

If you can (as in my Opinion the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion muſt) ſuppoſe the Electors throughout the Nation ſo regardleſs of the Good of their Country, as to chooſe Officers and Placemen ſo deſtitute of Honour and of ſuch abandoned Principles, were ſuch to be found, it would Nothing avail to paſs a Bill of this Kind. For, certainly, there will be Candidates, tho' not Placemen, of Principles equally wicked, and the ſame unthinking Electors will be liable to make a Choice equally pernicious. What then can be the Neceſſity, or where the Benefit of enacting a Law againſt electing Placemen and Officers, in order to preſerve the Liberties of thoſe, which they themſelves think not worth preſerving, or which they would be entirely unconcerned about, if left to their Freedom to chooſe Officers or Placemen? It ſeems, therefore, evident, that our Conſtitution never can be in more Danger from any Number of Officers under the Crown, that may be elected to ſit in this Houſe, than from the Election of other Men. But if you ſhould, by a new Law, exclude from the Senate all who ſhall be in Office or Employment, except a very few, ſuch a Law would not only endanger, it would, in my Opinion, overturn our Conſtitution. I believe, it will not be denied, Sir, that ſince the

happy

happy Acceſſion of the preſent Imperial Family, greater Regard has been ſhewn by the Crown to the Senate than ever was ſhewn for ſo long a Period of Time. I could name a Reign in which our Conſtitution ſeems to have been at its higheſt Perfection, wherein the Senate had not ſuch Reſpect ſhewn it: I mean that of the glorious *Exila*. Every one knows that ſhe treated her Senates magiſterially; ſhe told them what they ſhould do, and what they ſhould not do; a Treatment which would now be reſented as the higheſt Inſult, the moſt dangerous Invaſion of the Rights and Liberties of a Senate; And yet her Senates behaved in a more obedient, a more ſubmiſſive Manner towards the Crown, than they have ever done ſince to any Sovereign. From hence I muſt conclude, that the preſent Senate is ſo far from being brought under any undue Influence by the Number of Officers now in it, that they contribute to the Regard which the Crown finds it neceſſary to ſhew to us, and, in my Opinion, not without juſt Reaſons; ſince certainly a Gentleman, who, beſides his Seat in this Houſe, and his perſonal Abilities, has been converſant in State Affairs, and either by his Share in the Counſels of his Country, or his Command in the Navy or Army, is, therefore, more to be regarded on Account of his Experience, than a mere Country Squire, or City Merchant, who, without other Recommendation than his meer natural Capacity and legal Qualifications, ſhould gain a Seat in this Houſe.

If, therefore, Sir, you ſhould exclude all Officers of the Crown from ſitting here, you will not only on one Side leſſen that Regard, which the Crown now ſees it neceſſary to ſhew you, but introduce, or rather eſtabliſh, Jealouſies between the Members of this Houſe, and all thoſe in Offices under the Crown, and, conſequently, everlaſting Diviſions in every Part of the Empire. The principal Guard againſt ſuch Jealouſies and Diviſions, has always conſiſted in the Honours and Preferments which are at the ſole Diſpoſal of the Crown. Deprive the Crown of that Power, with reſpect to the Senate, it may then happen, that the Heads of Faction may, in a ſhort Time, get the Direction not only of this Houſe, but of moſt of the Electors in the Nation, and Struggle for Power would certainly be the Iſſue, which might occaſion a Civil War between this Houſe and its Followers on one Side, and the Emperor, his Officers and their Followers of the other; and which ever Side prevail, our Conſtitution doubtleſs would be deſtroy'd. This, Sir, happened in the Reigns of *Hinrico* III. and *Chorlo* I. The Hurgo who was Head of the Party againſt the firſt named Emperor and his Miniſters or Officers, not only got the Direction of the Senate, but by his own Authority nominated many of thoſe that ought to have been legally choſen to Seats in this Houſe; and had he not been deſerted by a Nobleman of his Party, and defeated by the Prince Imperial, he, in all Probability, would have totally overthrown our Conſtitution, as the Conteſt on the like Occaſion did in the Reign of *Chorlo* I.

From theſe Conſiderations, Sir, it appears to me, that the Offices or Employments held by Members of this Houſe, will rather contribute to a good Correſpondence and Harmony between the Crown and Senate, and, conſequently, to the Tranquility of the Nation, than to enable any Prince or Miniſter to invade our Liberties; becauſe, when a Deſign of this Tendency becomes apparent, all the Officers of Family and Fortune, who have the Honour to ſit in this Houſe, will certainly declare againſt it, and thereby make a Majority againſt the Crown or Miniſtry. Thus, Sir, we ſhall always have it in our Power to check all Schemes and Attempts for that Purpoſe. There cannot, therefore, be any Neceſſity for ſuch a Bill as the hon. Gentleman has propoſed; on the contrary, I muſt think, it would be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to our Conſtitution, and therefore declare againſt his Motion.

Gorgenti

Gorgenti Lettyltno, *Urg; ſpoke to the following purpoſe.*

IT is, Sir, in my Opinion, the indiſpenſible Duty of the Senate, to prevent its Members, from ever being under the Direction or Influence of a Miniſter, which has been the Misfortune, of this Empire, in former Times. I do not now allude to the Reign of the Empreſs *Exila*, however ſervile her Senates have been repreſented by an hon. Member. May this Nation may never ſee Days leſs favourable to Liberty. It muſt be owned that ſhe loved her People, ſtudy'd their Happineſs, and heard their Complaints, even againſt her chief Favourites; yet, Sir, there were many Proceedings in her Reign, which cannot be approved, unleſs we approve of arbitrary Power: Her Example, therefore, ſhould teach us, that even the beſt of Princes ought not to be without Reſtraint, in ſuch Matters as will affect the Freedom of the Senate.

But, as this Bill has been recommended to us from a great Number of our Conſtituents, as it is intended for no meaner purpoſes, than to ſecure us againſt the Encroachments of Miniſterial Power, Gentlemen ought to treat it, for their own Reputation, if not in Regard to their Country, with a little Reſpect. But to object againſt its being brought into the Houſe, to oppoſe the Principle, or deny the Expediency of it is Confidence of a Degree which I did not expect. For my own Part, I declare, when I am promoting this Bill, I think that I am contending for an effectual Remedy againſt all Mismanagements, in the Adminiſtration; every national Calamity, every public, Oppreſſion, and every Encroachment upon our eſtabliſhed Rights, owes its Riſe and its Security to thoſe Defects which this Bill, is intended to remedy and which can be remedied no other Way.

How far I am, Sir, from ſuppoſing, that an Employment, without other Cauſe for Suſpicion, neceſſarily implies any Degree of Guilt or Corruption, I need no other Proof than the Senſe I muſt have of my own Situation. But, though I have an Employment myſelf, I cannot ſuffer it ſo far to dazzle my Reaſon as to hinder me from acknowledging that the Nation may juſtly be jealous of the Number of Placemen in this Houſe; becauſe Nations, always regard Things not Perſons; They conſider the Temptation in general, not a particular Power of reſiſting it; and the public Wiſdom, ought to proportion the Degree, of Reſtraint to the Degree or Probability of Danger.

While this Houſe is full of independent Gentlemen, while it admits no Officers, who perſer their Poſts to their Duty, a Miniſter muſt regard this Aſſembly, as an awful Tribunal, before which he is to account for his Conduct: He muſt abide your Judgements, he will dread your Cenſures. But ſhould this Houſe admit not only Officers of Rank in the Government or Servants of the Crown, but the Servants perhaps, of thoſe Servants; what Sentiments, Sir, have we Reaſon to think, the Sight of an Aſſembly like this would excite in a Miniſter? Would he think himſelf in the Preſence of his Country, and his Judges, or Surrounded by a Guard? A Guard that would enable him to defy the Juſtice, and deride the Reſentment of an oppreſſed People. The Poſſibility that this may happen hereafter, is the Foundation of this Bill, which, therefore, the People of *Lilliput* do not only conſider as a ſingle Point, to be gained for them upon any preſent Neceſſity, but as a general Security againſt the Apprehenſions of future Encroachments, or projected Tyranny.

My worthy Friend, Sir, who made this Motion, informed us that there is no Intent of running into Extremes. Inſolent or extreme Meaſures, I ſhould oppoſe as much as any Gentleman here. But a Medium may be found between ſuch a general Bill as would exclude all Perſons in Office from a Seat in this Houſe, and the Power of filling the Houſe with Multitudes of Hirelings, and over bearing Argument,

* George Littleton, Secretary to y. Prince, 866l. 13s. 4d.

ment, by Numbers. The Bill propoſes to continue thoſe, who by their Knowledge, and Experience in the Affairs of State, may be of Uſe and Aſſiſtance in the Senate, and only to exclude ſuch, as it is neither decent nor ſafe to admit: Former Senates would have excluded ſuch long ago; but it never enter'd into their Thoughts that ſome, who have ſince ſat in this Houſe could ever attempt to obtain a Share in the Legiſlature: I do not mean from any perſonal Incapacity, but from the Nature of their Offices, incompatible with the very Idea of a Senator. It is an unpleaſing Reflection to conſider, that we live in a Time when more Attacks are made upon our Conſtitution, than the Wiſdom of former Ages could apprehend but ſince ſuch is our preſent State, we muſt ſupply from Experience what the Sagacity of our Predeceſſors failed to foreſee; to this we are excited by the unanimous Cry of the Nation, as an Affair of the greateſt Importance. It is more eligible, that *Iberia* ſhould invade the Freedom of the *Columbian* Seas, than the Crown of *Lilliput* violate the Independence of the Senate. We have not the Arms of the *Iberians*, or *Eliſiſeudians*, but their Maxims of Government to fear. And unleſs a jealous Spirit of Liberty in this Houſe ſhall concur with the natural Goodneſs of his Majeſty to ſecure it, we ſhall ſoon have greater Loſſes to lament than that of our Trade. Let the Cortes of *Iberia*, the Parliament of *Eliſiſeu* remind us of our Duty, let us learn from their Ruin what muſt be our Fate, if we don't prevent the Growth of Corruption, before it produces, here, the gradual fatal Change that is before our Eyes, in the neighbouring Nations.

I am endeavouring to recollect, Sir, what Objections have been made to this Bill, but proteſt I can not remember one that deſerves or wants a Reply. The principal Objection is, That it carries an Air of Suſpicion. Suſpicion in public Affairs is much leſs dangerous than implicite Reſignation or thoughtleſs Inattention. Every Nation that has long enjoyed Liberty, has enjoyed it at the Expence of Vigilance Solicitude and Suſpicion. It is natural to ſuſpect human Frailty in Circumſtances of Temptation, and too ſecure a Confidence will hardly be thought a Virtue; it is I grant diſagreeable to be ſuſpected, but the more diſagreeable it is the ſtronger ſhould be the Deſire of removing that Suſpicion. But againſt the preſent Senate, no ſuch Suſpicion can be conceived. Upon what Grounds or Probability ſhould it be founded? Has the private Diſcourſe of Gentlemen here, been different from their publick Behaviour? Have they talked one way, and voted another? Have there been any Indications of the Influence of private Intereſt, any Inſtance of the Authority of one Man ever prevailing over that of the Nation, againſt Fact, Reaſon, or Juſtice? Have not the Majority conſtantly ſhewn the ſtrongeſt Conviction, that their Conduct was ſtrictly conformable to the moſt diſintereſted Love of their Country? Such a Senate neither is nor ought to be ſuſpected. But granting ſuch a Suſpicion, with how little Reaſon ſoever, to have been formed, will the Rejection of this Bill, clear our Character? Can all the Art and Power of *Calumny*, give half the Weight to an Imputation of that Kind as an open and avowed Declaration of the Propriety of filling this Houſe, with Placemen, and Dependents.

Gentlemen may treat the Advantages propoſed by this Bill, as chimerical; But is not the Notion of a free Conſtitution, where the reſtraining Powers are not exempt from Dependence the moſt chimerical Thing in Nature. Such Liberty, is indeed, a Speculation fit for School-Boys alone; for what would Terms and Appearances avail, if Independence were loſt? You might retain, indeed the Enſigns of former Authority, but would they give you any Dignity? would they be of any Uſe to the Publick? Would the Mace, there upon your Table, be of any Uſe? It might be born before

fore you with ridiculous Pomp, but it would be what *Cleomenes* call'd it once, a *meer Bauble*; or if it be any Importance, it would be only to oppreſs, not to protect.

Sir, the preſent Form of our Government, while kept free from Corruption, is ſo wiſely conſtituted, the Powers, in it are blended in ſuch proper Proportions, that it has all the Advantages without Defects of a Republick. But on the other Side, if it ſhould be corrupted, if the Controuling Power of the Senate ſhould be bought off by the Crown, the very Reverſe would be true; and our Government, would have all the Defects, all the Evil, without the Advantages of an abſolute Monarchy. It would be more expenſive and worſe adminiſter'd than abſolute Power. Sir, I hope it is underſtood, that in what I have ſaid, I am only contending for a proviſional Security, againſt a Miſchief not yet felt in all its Maliginity, but yet of ſo increaſing a Nature, and ſuch ruinous Conſequences, that we muſt be blind not to foreſee and worſe than careleſs not to prevent them. I will only add, that every *Seſſion*, that we delay this Security, may probably add both to the Neceſſity and Difficulty, of obtaining it; and that People, without Doors, may judge from the Succeſs of this Point to day, if it has not already been too long delayed.

The Hurgolen Yegon *ſtake to this Effect.*

SIR,

THAT it is requiſite for a free People to be jealous of their Liberties, cannot be denied, and their Rights, whenever they are invaded, are to be zealouſly and reſolutely defended. But I cannot think it very prudent to perplex ourſelves, or our Government with this Jealouſy, when no real or immediate Cauſe has ariſen to awaken it; when Diviſions are formed and Animoſities fomented under pretence of guarding againſt an Attack that was never made or intended. I ſhall always be ready to attribute them to Motives very remote from a diſintereſted Regard for the public Good. All Diſputes about altering or amending our Conſtitution, I look on as a ſort of Political Warfare; and, I think, no War ought to be begun, without, ſome real Offence on one ſide or other. If the Nation Sir, is to be ſet in a Ferment, only to provide againſt chimerical Evils and Dangers ſuggeſted by a melancholy and gloomy Diſpoſition, we ſhall have our Attention engroſſed and our Application wearied with unneceſſary Caution, and, ſome time or other, may probably overlook, and neglect to provide againſt a real and imminent Danger, from foreign Power; and thus whilſt we are engaged in needleſs Conteſts about guarding our Liberties and Properties againſt the Deſigns of one another, we may at laſt find both entirely at the Mercy of ſome inſolent Conqueror.

I ſhall, therefore, neither wiſh nor endeavour to be as quick ſighted as ſome Gentlemen affect to be thought, ſince I do not find that either their Virtue or Happineſs is encreaſed by their Acuteneſs; nor can agree to an Alteration in our Conſtitution, to provide againſt Dangers it may be expoſed to, till they begin in ſome Degree to be felt, as well as foreſeen. Whatever may happen in future Times, of which I do not pretend to any Preſcience, it cannot be ſaid, that under the preſent Adminiſtration, the leaſt Attack has been made upon the Freedom of Senates, or that a corrupt Influence has been exerted on any Member of this Houſe. If our Senates had even once, at the Inſtigation of the Crown, agreed to, or approv'd of any Invaſion, either of the Rights and Liberties of the People, or of the Property of any private Perſon, ſuch Agreement or Approbation might have been ſuſpected of proceeding from a corrupt Influence. But as no Attempt has been lately made by the Crown to promote any ſuch Invaſion, I can ſee no Reaſon for the preſent Motion.

Cor-

*Sr Wm Yonge, Secretary at War. 2500.!

Corruption, I know, Sir, like arbitrary Power and wooden Shoes, is a Word of dreadful Sound. The Liberties of a free People may undoubtedly be endangered by Corruption, but there muſt be firſt a general Depravity of Manners among the People, and a wicked Deſign in thoſe that govern them. If Virtue prevails among the People, if they are not guided by ſelfiſh and corrupt Motives, an ambitious Court can never propoſe to ſucceed in their Deſigns, by means of Corruption, let their Fund for that purpoſe be ever ſo extenſive; and though we ſhould ſuppoſe Corruption to have infected the Public, while the Governors have no ambitious or wicked Deſigns, no degree of Wealth or Power can ever be dangerous in their Hands, but, on the contrary, may contribute to preſerve Freedom, Happineſs and Tranquility. For the Governors, Sir, muſt have the Power of gratifying thoſe Deſires, which, with moſt Men, are the ſole Motives of Action, otherwiſe it will be impoſſible to perſuade a Majority of the People to concur, even in thoſe Meaſures that are abſolutely neceſſary for their own Preſervation.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that thoſe who believe us in any preſent Danger from Corruption, muſt be of Opinion, that a general Depravity of Manners has crept in among the People of this Kingdom, and that his Majeſty, by the Advice of evil Counſellors, has formed Deſigns againſt the Liberties of the Nation; which is an Opinion, that, I hope, is far from being entertained by any Member of this Houſe, whatever Opinion we may have of the Vices of the People. What are we then to do by the Bill propoſed? If a Depravity of Manners does not prevail, we are, without the leaſt Shadow of Reaſon, to deprive the People of the Service of thoſe, who, if they are honeſt, are certainly beſt able to ſerve them in the Senate; and if the Minds of the Nation are corrupted, we are to deprive his Majeſty, who, we are certain, has no bad Deſigns, of the only Means of carrying his good Intentions into Execution, or anſwering any one End of Government.

But, admitting, Sir, that a Majority of this Houſe not only think, that the People of this Nation are generally corrupt, but alſo, that his Majeſty has, by the Advice of an evil Miniſtry, formed Deſigns againſt the Liberties of the People; can we ſuppoſe that this Bill will be a proper Remedy? If Experience be of any Weight, we muſt conclude, that it would have a contrary Effect, and like the ſelf-denying Ordinance in *Cromwell*'s Time, would not only facilitate, but haſten that very Conſequence it is intended to prevent. By paſſing ſuch a Bill, we ſhould eſtabliſh a State of perpetual Contention between the King and his Senate, which would neceſſarily terminate in open Diſcord; and as we have ſuppoſed both Sides governed by ambitious and ſelfiſh Views only, which ever Side ſhould prevail, the Contention would end, as under the Protector, in the Eſtabliſhment of arbitrary Power. If, therefore, any real Danger were at this time apprehended from Corruption, the only Method of providing effectually againſt it, would be to take proper Meaſures for reſtoring the Virtue of the People, and for removing evil Counſellors from the King: Both which may be effected by the Senate, but not by the Bill now moved for; and therefore, as I think, it may be attended with pernicious Conſequences, and can produce none of the Advantages propoſed, I am againſt bringing it in.

* *The Ury*, Illuſtrated Plenahm *ſpoke as follows.*

SIR,

THE honourable Gentlemen, who have ſpoken in favour of this Motion, inſinuate, that every Gentleman who has a Place or Office under the Crown, is to receive Directions from thence, with regard to his Behaviour in this Houſe, from whence he will not dare to recede. An Inſinuation, for which if I could believe

* Pelham Henry, Pay-maſt.r of y.e Forces, 5000*l*.

believe there was any juſt Ground, I ſhould readily join in the Motion: I ſhould not only think it neceſſary to exclude them from ſitting in this Houſe, but to lay them under the ſame Incapacity, which Excile Officers are already ſubject to. But I am far from believing, that the Crown, or Miniſtry will attempt to direct the Vote of any Member of this Houſe, or that any Gentleman, who has the Honour to Vote here, will ſubmit to follow ſuch Directions for the Sake of a Place, or ſacrifice to a precarious Office his Conſcience and his Character. When a Gentleman is choſen a Member of this Houſe, he becomes a Counſellor for the Emperor as well as a Truſtee for the People, and to preſerve both Characters, muſt give his Opinion freely and ſincerely upon every Queſtion that occurs. A Place or Office under the Crown, may indeed prevent him from aſſociating himſelf with thoſe who openly avow Diſaffection and Diſcontent; it may engage his Aſſent in Things that ſeem to be indifferent or of little Moment; but it can never influence him to approve of Meaſures which appear inconſiſtent with the Liberties of the People, and, conſequently, with the Security of the Crown: which have now ſuch a mutual Dependence, that no Attempt can be made upon one, that will not apparently endanger the other.

I cannot therefore, Sir, think our Liberties and Conſtitution in Danger, even tho' a Majority of this Houſe conſiſted of Placemen and Officers; becauſe, they could not be elected, unleſs they were Gentlemen of good Characters and Fortunes, or had a Family Intereſt in their Country. With ſuch a Senate, if the Crown ſhould begin to form arbitrary Deſigns, ſome few of this Majority might, perhaps, be retained by the Hopes of great Preferment, or by the Fears of loſing what they poſſeſſed; but the greateſt Number of them would certainly unite with the oppoſite Party, becauſe, it would be the moſt certain Way of preſerving, not only their own Fortunes, but even the Places and Offices they enjoyed. Should they give or procure the Sanction of this Houſe to ſuch Deſigns, and make the Government arbitrary, they would, Sir, not only render their own private Fortunes precarious, but they would put it in the Power of the Crown, without any Danger, to deprive them of their Places and Offices; which would, probably, be the Conſequence. For the loweſt and moſt abject of the People, are generally the moſt obſequious Slaves to the haughty Prime Miniſter of an abſolute Sovereign. This, I ſay, would be the Caſe, with regard even to Placemen of Family or Fortune, who had concurred in the Eſtabliſhment of arbitrary Power; they would be all turned out, and Slaves more fawning and ſervile, to whom the Crown and its Miniſters did not owe ſuch Obligations, would fill their Places, as ſoon as it could be done without Danger of over-turning that lofty Fabrick of Power, which by their Aſſiſtance had been erected.

This, Sir, would certainly be the Caſe of all Gentlemen of Character, and Intereſt in their Country, if they ſhould for the Sake of preſerving their Offices, join with the Slaves of a Court in eſtabliſhing any arbitrary Scheme by a Senatorial Sanction. On the other Hand, if moſt of them ſhould declare againſt the Court, they would immediately put an End to the Adminiſtration and Scheme together. The Senate, would remove all ſuch Counſellors from the Throne, and probably proceed to ſeverer Methods, which would not leave it in their Power to adviſe the King, to remove thoſe Placemen who had voted againſt them; the new Adminiſtration would naturally reſolve to continue in Office thoſe who had contributed to their Advancement, the Country which they had preſerved would applaud their Conduct, and no Miniſtry would dare to remove them.

Thus, Sir, it is plain, our Conſtitution can never be in Danger from any Number of Officers in this Houſe.

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On the contrary, I think, the chief Security of our Conſtitution conſiſts in the Capacity, which our Members have, of enjoying Offices under the Crown; becauſe the Crown is thereby obliged to employ Gentlemen of Character and Intereſt, in the executive Part of our Adminiſtration. When two Gentlemen are Candidates for any Place or Office, both equally qualified as to perſonal Abilities, but, one a Gentleman of Family and Fortune, the other of neither, it will be granted that the former ought to be preferr'd; and as long as Placemen are allowed Seats in this Houſe, or Votes at Elections, the Crown or Miniſters will prefer the former, in order to prevent him from appearing againſt them, but if by preferring him, they ſhould put it out of his Power to do them Service, they would certainly prefer the other, becauſe he would be a more obedient and ſubmiſſive Tool, and more attached to their perſonal Intereſt.

The Conſequence, therefore, Sir, of excluding Officers from having Seats in this Houſe will be, that in a ſhort Time, none but Men of low Birth and Fortune will be employed in our Army and Navy, and in every other Poſt or Office in the executive Part of our Government; which would more endanger us than a Senate of Placemen. For this Reaſon, I am of Opinion, that while the executive Part of the Government is in the Crown, the Conſtitution cannot ſafely be changed without being expoſed to Ruin, from an Army commanded by ſuch Officers, and aſſiſted by a great Number of ſuch Placemen.

Whilſt we have Senates, Sir, choſen according to the Laws already in Being, the Majority can ſcarcely be prevailed on by Places or Preferments to concur in arbitrary Deſigns, or oppreſſive Meaſures; the only Danger is, leſt the Crown ſhould attempt to govern without a Senate, which even the juſteſt and wiſeſt Prince may find himſelf obliged to do, if thoſe Powers are taken away which our Anceſtors have found neceſſary to be lodged in the Crown to enable it to withſtand Faction and Sedition. We know how eaſily the People are led aſtray by the artful Heads of Faction, whoſe Deſigns are generally very different from their Profeſſions. All wiſe Governments foreſee Dangers and Inconveniences at a great Diſtance, and, in order to avoid them, are often forced to take Meaſures that may ſeem wrong to the Ignorant; they may often have wiſe and good Reaſons, and yet thoſe Reaſons may be ſuch as muſt not be explained. Theſe Circumſtances, the Heads of Faction, the Diſaffected, and the Diſcontented, take Advantage of, in order to miſrepreſent the Government; and by theſe Means, even againſt a juſt and wiſe Prince, a general Diſcontent may prevail, till the Eyes of the People are opened. If a Prince in ſuch a Situation had no Honours or Rewards to beſtow, he would be ſoon dethroned by a factious Senate, or obliged to govern without one; and in either of theſe Caſes, our Conſtitution would be at an End.

Againſt this Danger we are ſecured, by the Favours which the Crown may beſtow upon thoſe Electors and Members that do not, from an Affectation of Popularity, fall in with every murmur of the People, nor can the Crown make any other Uſe of thoſe Honours, which it has, by our Conſtitution at it's Diſpoſal. Theſe may ſupport it againſt popular Madneſs, till the People have Leiſure to conſider, and return to their Senſes; they may reſtrain many Gentlemen from joining in Faction, and may keep them firm in their Duty; but, no Gentleman of Fortune, can be prevailed upon, by them, to join with the Crown in promoting Oppreſſion which may one time fall upon himſelf.

While Virtue and public Spirit prevail, the Liberties of the People can be in no Danger from thoſe Honours or Rewards which the Crown has to beſtow. But if Corruption ſhould ſo far prevail that they ſhould be ready

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to ſacrifice their Liberties and Privileges for a preſent Reward, it would, I think, be very ridiculous to endeavour to guard againſt it by Laws, which the People would certainly repeal as ſoon as their Purchaſers deſired it. It would ſurely be happy for the People to have their Liberties and Privileges rather in any hands than their own; for when the Individuals of a Community make no other Uſe of their Privileges than to prey upon the Public, nothing but the extenſive Power of a Government, wiſer and honeſter than themſelves, can preſerve the Community from Deſtruction. Therefore, if it be ſuppoſed, that the Crown may, by means of Places retain a Majority in the Senate that will ſacrifice to their immediate Intereſts the Liberties of their Country, it may be an Argument for putting an End to Senates, and eſtabliſhing an unlimited Power in the Crown, but it can be of no Weight in favour of the Bill now propoſed. For, granting that a Majority of any future Senate, ſhould be intirely governed by their own immediate Intereſt, they will undoubtedly exert their Senatorial Power, in order to attain it, and if they find they cannot attain it by ſerving, they will endeavour to attain it by diſtreſſing the Crown, or even by overturning our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment.

This is the Conſequence I chiefly apprehend. We know how widely Diſaffection prevails in this Kingdom; and we cannot doubt but the Enemies of the Government know how much their Faction has been baffled by the Places, which are in the Diſpoſal of the Crown; by which Gentlemen have been prevented from joining with them, or gained over, even ſometimes after they have obtained a Seat in this Aſſembly. For this Reaſon, the *Jacomites* throughout the Kingdom are great Promoters of this Bill. I hope we have none of them now in this Houſe; the hon. Gentlemen who promoted and propoſed this Bill, lye under no ſuch Imputation, nor can be ſuſpected of ſuch Motives; but without Doors, the Clamours for this Bill are greatly promoted by the Diſaffected, which cannot proceed from Principles of Liberty, becauſe *Jacomite* Principles lead them to enlarge, rather than diminiſh the Power of the Crown. It muſt therefore proceed from an Opinion, that it would promote their Cauſe: And, as I am of the very ſame Opinion; as I am afraid that, if this Bill ſhould be paſſed, we might have a Majority of Jacomites, inſtead of Placemen, in this Houſe, therefore, I muſt be againſt giving it any Countenance, and, conſequently againſt the Motion.

The Urg; Pulnub *ſpake on this Occaſion as follows.* (Mr. Pultney)

IN my Opinion, Sir, the Oppoſition made to this Motion is, one of the ſtrongeſt Arguments in favour of it, as muſt be evident to every Man, who conſiders the Perſons and Arguments that appear againſt it. Are not the Perſons that oppoſe this Motion, and have always oppoſed ſuch Motions, Placemen, Miniſters, and the Friends of Miniſters? Who deny a Principle equally approved by Reaſon and eſtabliſhed by Experience, which in all Ages and in all Countries has been hitherto acknowledged, and, upon which, many of our Laws now in being are founded; That a Gentleman's Behaviour in this Houſe, may be influenced by a Place, or a Penſion, is a Maxim in this Kingdom ſo much eſtabliſhed, that we have, already, by Law, excluded all Penſioners; and, I would be glad to know the Difference between a Penſion of 1000 *l.* annually, and a Place with a Salary of 1000 *l.* annually, I know of none, except that the latter is generally more valuable than the former, and, therefore, a Gentleman will be leſs willing to loſe it, or to give a Vote in this Houſe, which may offend a Miniſter who can take it from him.

A Place, with a Salary of 1000 *l.* annually, is more valuable than a Penſion of the like Sum; becauſe it furniſhes

miſes Opportunities of obliging Friends, and providing for ſome of them by inferior Employments. I muſt add, that a Place often ſupplies a Gentleman, who is not very ſcrupulous, with the Power of plundering his Country, of twice, perhaps ten Times, the Value of his Salary: A Placeman ſeduced by theſe Temptations may probably be a publick Criminal, and, therefore, he will certainly be againſt an impartial Enquiry into the Conduct of any Miniſter, leſt the Enquiry ſhould at laſt fall upon himſelf. There is, therefore, greater Reaſon for excluding Placemen than Penſioners, from this Houſe. Our Admitting ſome of the former, does not proceed from an Opinion, that a Gentleman's Behaviour may not be influenced by a Place, as much as by a Penſion, but from the Neceſſity we are under, of having ſome great Officers amongſt us, to give us proper Information in many Affairs, that muſt fall under our Conſideration.

For this Reaſon, Sir, when I hear it gravely aſſerted by Placemen, that no Gentleman of Family or Fortune can, by any Place he may enjoy or expect, be induced to join in Meaſures, that may be of dangerous Conſequence to the Conſtitution or Liberties of his Country, I think it is a Proof that the Behaviour of a Gentleman of Family and Fortune may be influenced, by the Poſt he enjoys and expects. He may be induced to think thoſe Things indifferent, that are of great Importance, and thoſe Meaſures right, that, to every impartial Man, appear pernicious: He may be induced to think the Liberties of his Country in no Danger, when they are upon the very Brink of Deſtruction. I ſhall grant, Sir, that we ought not, without juſt Cauſe, to make any Alteration in our Conſtitution, nor to fright ourſelves with imaginary Danger; but if the Danger we now apprehend from Placemen, be ſuggeſted only by a gloomy and melancholy Diſpoſition, that Diſpoſition is, I am ſure, now become epidemical; for there is, I believe, no Man in the Nation, uninfluenced by the Power of the Crown, who does not apprehend this Danger to be not only real, but imminent. Placemen and Penſioners may, 'tis true, be of a more gay Diſpoſition than others, and therefore, may not ſo eaſily admit Fear and Solicitude; but, for this very Reaſon, we ought not to have a Majority of them in this Houſe; leſt their Gaiety ſhould give the Reſt of the Nation cauſe to be melancholy.

An hon. Gentleman who has now a very good Place, has been pleaſed to tell us, that we ought never to think of providing againſt Danger, till it be felt. The Nation, Sir, thinks it has often felt the Influence of Places and Penſions in this Houſe. I ſhall not undertake the invidious Taſk of ſhewing how, or when that Influence has been felt; but I may ſay in general, that even of late Years, there have been many Queſtions in this Houſe, which would have been very differently determined, had few or no Placemen been amongſt us: and if all the Officers and Placemen would now retire, or refuſe to give their Votes on this Queſtion, in which they may be properly ſaid to be Parties, I ſhall not doubt the Succeſs of the Motion. In this Houſe, we ought to ſee with the Eyes of our Conſtituents, and to feel what the Nation feels, which is a good Reaſon for admitting few Placemen, and no Penſioners into this Houſe; for both the Feeling and Seeing of him who receives 500 *l.* or 1000 *l.* annually will always be very different from the Feeling and Seeing of thoſe that pay it. The Difference between the Foreſight of Placemen, and of the Nation, is very remarkable in this, that the former are quick at foreſeeing thoſe Dangers, which make a ſtanding Army neceſſary, but as to thoſe Dangers that threaten our Conſtitution, they have hitherto appeared abſolutely blind; whereas the Nation is always quick-ſighted with regard to thoſe Dangers that threaten our Conſtitution, but very negligent of thoſe from which a ſtanding Army is to defend us. This,

I ſay, is a remarkable Difference, with regard to the Faculty of Seeing; and with regard to that of Feeling, it is certain, a Gentleman of 1000 *l.* annually who pays as Rated for 700 *l.* towards our national Taxes, and has a Penſion of 1000 *l.* annually paid him out of thoſe Taxes, can never be ſo ſenſible of their Weight, as another of the ſame Eſtate who pays but for 500 *l.* annually and has no Penſion. Therefore, I hope, the hon. Gentleman will forgive me, if I ſay, that our Liberties may be in the moſt imminent and real Danger, tho' neither he, nor any other Placeman, either feels or forſees it; and this, I think, is a very good Reaſon, why our Liberties ſhould not be committed to their Keeping.

That a Gentleman of Family, Fortune, Character, and Intereſt in his Country, is not ſo liable to be influenc'd by a Place, as one who has none of theſe Advantages I readily admit; but will any Man ſay that none but ſuch can obtain Seats here? Do not we know, that by miniſterial Influence ſuch may be choſen, as have none of thoſe Advantages to recommend them? Do not we know, that moſt of the little Boroughs upon our Coaſts, are already, by our Cuſtom houſe, and Sea Officers brought under the Direction of our Adminiſtration? If the late Exciſe Scheme had paſſed into a Law, it would have reduced the inland Boroughs to the ſame Dependence. Suppoſe ſome ſuch Scheme, ſhould paſs into a Law, at the End of a Seſſion, when there is no Time to conſider its Conſequences, Can we imagine, that a wicked Miniſter, would allow a Gentleman of Family or Fortune to be choſen by any of the Boroughs under his Direction, unleſs he would be influenced by his Authority, Promiſes or Preferments?

In this Caſe, Sir, let us conſider, that of 513 Members that repreſent *South Lilliput*, there are but 92 choſen by Counties, and of the remaining 421, there are at leaſt 350 choſen by Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports, where the Adminiſtration might have the abſolute Command. If this ſhould ever happen to be our Fate, can we ſuppoſe that any Gentleman would ſet up to repreſent, even our Counties, but ſuch as reſolved to ſubmit themſelves to the Dictates of the Miniſter? No Gentleman would burthen himſelf with Expence, or expoſe himſelf to the Reſentment of a Miniſter, if he were certain that he could thereby be of no Service to his Country. Inſtead of Gentlemen of Family and Intereſt in their Country, we ſhould ſee this Houſe filled with the loweſt Tools, and vileſt Sycophants of abſolute Power. Inſtead of being a Check upon Miniſters, this Houſe would then, like the Senates of *Bleſuſcu*, or of *Romania* under its Emperors, be an Inſtrument for the Oppreſſions of Miniſters, and a Screen for their Crimes. The moſt rapacious Plunderer, the moſt tyrannical Oppreſſor, would then inſolently boaſt, that he did nothing but according to Law, that the public Treaſure was regularly accounted for in the Senate, and that he was at all Times ready to ſubmit his Conduct to a Senatorial Enquiry.

Surely, Sir, no Gentleman can think, that the Liberties of this Nation conſiſt in having the Reſemblance of a Senate; we may have a Senate choſen every ſeven *Moons*, that may ſit annually as it does now, paſs Laws, grant Money, receive Accounts, and even make Enquiries, and yet we may have neither Conſtitution nor Liberty left. For if once the Adminiſtration can have always a Majority in this Houſe, ready to obey Directions, and vote as they are ordered, there would be no Neceſſity for deſtroying the Form of our Conſtitution, or for making a direct and expreſs Surrender of our Liberties. Without either of theſe our Sovereign would be as abſolute, and might be more tyrannical, than the Grand Signior. Such a Senate might grant him as many *Spahis* and *Janizaries* as he thought neceſſary for keeping his Slaves in Subjection, would give him any Revenue he ſhould pleaſe to demand, and would paſs whatever Laws he might

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propoſe; and the Judges, being under no Senatorial Reſtraint, would, in every Part of his Dominions, give Judgment according to the Directions of the Prime Vizir, or governing Baſhaw. Thus Oppreſſion would be countenanced by the Forms of Law, and the People plundered, even the Innocent murdered by ſuch a pretended Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

It is this Sort of Ruin, Sir, we have chiefly to apprehend, and this we may Step by Step, be led into, without our being ſenſible of the Progreſs. We ſhall certainly be led into it, if we truſt, any longer, the Guardianſhip of our Liberties to thoſe whoſe Foreſight is obſtructed, and whoſe Feeling is deadened by Preferments or Expectations. If a Miniſter was to propoſe a Law for giving the Crown a Power of ſending to every County, City, and Borough in this Kingdom, ſuch a *Congé d'Elire* for the Choice of Members of this Houſe, as is now ſent to a Dean and Chapter for the Choice of a Biſhop, I believe very few Gentlemen of Family and Fortune would, for the Sake of any Place, agree to it; but an equivalent Power may be got by multiplying penal Laws, and increaſing the Number and Power of Officers; and a Gentleman of Family and Intereſt in his Country, may, by a lucrative Poſt, be induced to believe an oppreſſive Law to be expedient, or an Increaſe of the Number and Power of Officers to be neceſſary for preventing fraudulent Practices, and conſequently agree to the one, and eſtabliſh the other, without ſeeing the Danger to our Conſtitution. Thus he may gradually be induced to agree to ſuch Meaſures, till he has thereby ſubjected to the Direction of the Crown moſt of the Elections in the Empire.

This, Sir, would certainly have been the Conſequence of the late Exciſe Scheme, and yet many Gentlemen both of Family and Fortune approved of it. But I am convinced they did not foreſee this Conſequence; nay, I have ſo much Charity as to believe, that the chief Patron of that Scheme himſelf did not foreſee it; tho' every impartial Man in the Kingdom now, I believe, is ſenſible, that it was a large Step towards extending the Influence of the Crown over moſt of our Elections; but it was ſo well conſidered before it was brought into this Houſe, that moſt Men became ſenſible of the Danger before it was too late, and it met with the Fate it deſerved; which will be a Warning to future Miniſters not to attempt ſuch a large Step at once: They will from thence ſee, that they muſt gain this Power by Degrees, which they will certainly accompliſh unleſs Care be taken to exclude from the Senate, moſt of thoſe whom their Places may induce to comply with the Miniſter's Meaſures.

The Queſtion is not, Sir, whether a Gentleman may be induced, by the Place he holds, or expects, to make at once, and in a direct Manner, an abſolute Surrender of the Liberties of his Country. No Prince, or Miniſter, of common Senſe, will ever make an open Declaration of ſuch Intentions; becauſe, if he can get into his Hands an uncontroulable Power over moſt of our Elections, his Power will, in every Reſpect, be as abſolute, and may be exerciſed in a more arbitrary Manner and with greater Security to himſelf, than it could be without the Appearance of a Senatorial Authority; for unpopular and oppreſſive Meaſures would then be made the Act of the Senate, and the Lenity of the Miniſter in the Execution of penal Laws, or in the Exerciſe of Powers granted by the Senate, would be extolled by his Tools in a *Pamphlet*, publiſhed by his Authority, and diſperſed through the whole Empire at the public Expence. The Queſtion, therefore, now before us, is, whether a Gentleman's Eyes may not be ſo clouded by a profitable and honourable Employment, as to prevent his ſeeing thro' the plauſible Pretences that may be made uſe of by an artful Miniſter, in order to procure to himſelf or the Crown ſuch an uncontroulable Power?

A Queſtion, which, even with reſpect to Gentlemen of Fortune, will be anſwered in the affirmative by every Man in the Kingdom, who does not poſſeſs or expect a Poſt, or ſome of thoſe Titles of Honour which the Crown confers.

To tell us our Liberties can never be in Danger from a Majority of Placemen here, unleſs the People be generally abandoned, and unleſs the Crown has, at the ſame Time, formed Deſigns againſt our Liberties; and that the only Method for removing this Danger, would be to take proper Meaſures for reſtoring Virtue and public Spirit among the People, and to remove evil Counſellors from about the Throne; to tell us this, is miſtaking the Effect for the Cauſe, and propoſing to begin at the wrong End. Corruption, Sir, is not the Effect, but the Cauſe of a general Depravity of Manners, and has in all Countries been firſt practiſed and encouraged by Miniſters and the Slaves of Miniſters. It would therefore be ridiculous in us to think of reſtoring Virtue among the People, till we have made it impoſſible for Miniſters and Courtiers to corrupt them; and ſtill more ridiculous to think of removing an evil Counſellor from about the Throne, till we have removed his Creatures out of this Houſe.

I hope, Sir, there are now no evil Counſellors about the Throne; if there were, I am ſure they have not a Majority of their Creatures in this Houſe. To have made ſuch a Motion as this, or to think of reſtoring our Conſtitution by a legal Method, would, upon that Suppoſition, have been weak and ridiculous. This Evil, an Evil foreſeen by all unprejudiced Men in the Kingdom, this Bill is intended to prevent, I hope not yet too late; for after it has once fallen upon us, it will be impoſſible to extricate ourſelves. If an ambitious Miniſter ſhould place a Majority of his Creatures in this Houſe, can we ſuppoſe they would impeach or remove him from about the Throne? Every Attempt to reſtore the Conſtitution would be branded as Republicaniſm. The Diſcontents of the People would be called Diſaffection, and to diſlike the Adminiſtration, would be to favour the *Jacobites*. Every Oppoſition would be ſaid to proceed from Malice and Reſentment, and the Misfortune would be, that many honeſt, well-meaning Men, induced by their Places to have a better Opinion of Miniſters than they ought to have, would be willing to ſuppoſe, that by agreeing to a Statesman's Schemes they were only ſtrengthening the Hands of the Government againſt Republican Principles on one Side, and ſeditious and *Jacobite* Practices on the other; when, in reality, they were paving the way to Tyranny and arbitrary Power, and rivetting the Chains of Slavery on themſelves and their fellow Subjects.

If the Importance of the preſent Debate did not forbid it, I could make ſome diverting Remarks on the contradictory Arguments advanced againſt the Motion. It might not be unpleaſant to obſerve, that by ſome Gentlemen, Senators of Family and Fortune are repreſented as Men of ſuch ſtrict Honour and clear Heads, that no ſelfiſh Conſideration can make them overlook the Danger of our Liberties, or conſent to any Thing, they think, may in the leaſt weaken our Conſtitution. By others thoſe Gentlemen are repreſented as ſuch mercenary Wretches, that unleſs they had a Penſion from the Government, they would not conſent to Things that are abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of their Country. Now theſe contradictory Poſitions, tho' they cannot be equally true, may be, and I believe are, equally falſe. We have, I preſume, ſome Gentlemen amongſt us, whoſe Judgment cannot be biaſſed, nor their Will directed. Such Men, I hope, we ſhall always have in ſome of our higheſt Offices, and theſe are not by this Bill to be excluded; but their Number will always be ſmall, and therefore, not ſufficient, by themſelves alone, to ſupport the Conſtitution againſt a Combination of all the Fools and

and Knaves that may hereafter get into this Houſe; a Combination which can only be prevented by ſuch a Bill as is now propoſed.

I believe, there may be ſome amongſt us, who propoſe Nothing by their Service in this Houſe but their own private Advantage, and whilſt Placemen and Penſioners are admitted, ſuch Men will always endeavour to get themſelves Seats here. It may become ſo common for every Man that votes with the Court to have a Place or Penſion, that no Man will do ſo without a Reward. By this ſelfiſh Spirit our Conſtitution may be undone. But if no Man could, from a Seat in the Senate, propoſe any Advantage to himſelf, the Mercenary and Selfiſh would ſeldom be found within theſe Walls: They would, at leaſt, avoid Expence about it. And as ſuch Men have ſeldom much natural Intereſt, their Number would always be ſo ſmall, that their Oppoſition could never obſtruct any Thing neceſſary for the juſt Ends of Government, or for the Preſervation of Liberty and the Happineſs of Society. The public Good would then be the ſole Aim of Miniſters, as well as Members, becauſe neither of them could hope for Succeſs in any other Way; and as Men of Senſe and Honour are the beſt Judges of Right, and moſt ready to agree to it, it would then be the Buſineſs of Miniſters, if they ſhould influence Elections, to get ſuch Men choſen, as it is now to get ſuch as are of mercenary Tempers, or ſhallow Underſtandings. I am, indeed, ſurprized, Sir, to hear it urged by an hon. Gentleman, whoſe Attachment to the preſent Eſtabliſhment is not to be doubted, that if Placemen were excluded from this Houſe, it would ſoon be crouded with *Jacobites*. Such a Suppoſition implies that a Majority of the People are *Jacobites*, which is very little to the Honour of the preſent Imperial Family, or of the Sovereign now upon the Throne. As long as the Senate is independent, and our Elections free, the Number of *Jacobites* can never be great, becauſe Nothing but public Evils can make *Jacobites*. But if there ſhould once come to be a Majority of Placemen in this Houſe, the Number of *Jacobites* would ſoon increaſe; and tho' the Majority here might be a Security to Miniſters againſt the Cenſure of the Senate, how would the Imperial Family be ſafe againſt an Inſurrection of the whole People? The Army, upon which we now ſeem ſo much to depend, or a great Part of them, would, probably, join with the People, and the certain Conſequence would be the Overthrow of our preſent Eſtabliſhment. To this Danger, a guilty Miniſter will always expoſe his Maſter, rather than expoſe himſelf to a legal Tryal before a free and independent Senate; becauſe in a general Conflagration, he may, poſſibly, eſcape Notice, or be able to ſacrifice his Maſter, by way of Atonement for himſelf.

Therefore, Sir, as I have more Regard for the Security of the imperial Family, than of the Miniſters, I ſhall be for putting it out of the Power of any future Miniſter, to overturn our Conſtitution, by a Majority of Placemen in this Houſe. This, I think, is now become quite neceſſary to preſerve us from the worſt Sort of tyrannical Government. For this Purpoſe, the Bill now moved for, is one of the moſt certain and obvious Methods, and can be attended with no Inconvenience. It is impoſſible to ſhew even a plauſible Reaſon againſt it; and, therefore, if this Motion be rejected, it muſt be attended with fatal Conſequences to our Conſtitution, our Liberties, and to the Family on the Throne.

The Prime-Miniſter ſpoke as follows:

SIR, (*Sr R. Walpole.*)

I Was a little ſurprized, Sir, to hear from the honourable Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, that it is an Argument in Favour of this Motion, that it is oppoſed by Miniſters and Placemen. In my Opinion this is begging the

the Queſtion. Before we can admit this as an Argument, we muſt admit that thoſe Gentlemen oppoſe it, not becauſe they think it wrong, but becauſe they are Miniſters and Placemen, which is the very Matter in Debate. I do not believe that ever any Miniſter or Placeman oppoſed, or ſupported a Queſtion in this Houſe contrary to his private Sentiments, and only, becauſe he was ſuch. I am ſure their Conduct of late, has given no Encouragement to a Suſpicion of this ſort; nor can there ever be room for it, while only Gentlemen of Credit and Eſtate are employed in the Adminiſtration. If Perſons of no Property or Credit, were employed, and by illegal Methods brought into this Houſe, there might be room for ſuch a Suppoſition, and conſequently ſome Reaſon for this Bill. But when I look round me, and conſider the particular Circumſtances of theſe Gentlemen now here, who have the Honour to be in the Service of the Crown, I muſt look upon all the Danger that has been pretended to be chimerical, and the Terrors with which ſome Gentlemen are affected merely panic.

I agree, Sir, with the hon. Gentlemen who moved for this Bill, that if the Crown could gain an abſolute and uncontrolable Power over the Elections in the Empire, every Senate thus choſen would be under the Direction of the Crown, and our Conſtitution would be then at an end. But whilſt the Crown perſues right Meaſures; whilſt none but Gentlemen of good Credit and Fortune are employed in the Adminiſtration, the Crown will certainly have a great Influence both in the Senate, and at Elections. As this proceeds from the Wiſdom and Uprightneſs of its Meaſures, and from the natural Weight of thoſe that are employed; it would certainly ceaſe, as ſoon as the Crown began to perſue contrary Meaſures. For we muſt ſuppoſe, the Adminiſtration would then certainly be deſerted, and oppoſed by all, or moſt Gentlemen of any Family or Credit in their Country; unleſs we can ſuppoſe, that ſuch Gentlemen would ſacrifice themſelves, as well as their Country; which is a Suppoſition that cannot, I think, be made, by any Man who is indued either with Candor or Sincerity.

As in all Queſtions, Sir, which do not admit of Demonſtration, there muſt be a Variety of Opinions; ſo in thoſe of a political Nature, which are leſs capable of Demonſtration than any other, it is natural to find a Difference of Sentiments, where the People have not only the Power to judge, but a Liberty to talk and write againſt the Meaſures perſued by the Government. This is juſt and neceſſary, in a free Country; and as every Man is fond of his own Opinion, and fully convinced of his having Reaſon on his Side, he will imagine that thoſe who differ from him muſt be governed by Prejudice, or ſome ſelfiſh Conſideration. From hence it is, Sir, that, all who diſapprove of the Meaſures of the Government conclude, that thoſe who differ from them, are influenced by ſome lucrative Poſt, which they are in Poſſeſſion of Expectation of. On the other Hand, thoſe who approve, and ſupport the Meaſures perſued by the Government, are apt to conclude, that the Oppoſition ariſes from Party Prejudice, Envy, or Reſentment. For my Part, I ſhall always endeavour to keep the middle Courſe, being convinced that both extremes are wrong; and, therefore, as I ſhall oppoſe any Alteration in our Conſtitution, when that Alteration tends either to reſtrain the Liberties of the People, in order to prevent the Influence ſuppoſed to proceed from party Prejudice, Envy, and Reſentment, ſo I would not limit the Power or juſt Rights of the Crown, in order to prevent the Influence which may proceed from the Diſpoſal of Places and Preferments. I believe there always will be ſome Influence in the Nation of each Sort, but it can never

be of any dangerous Conſequence to our Conſtitution: On the contrary, the Influence of the firſt kind, may ſerve as a Balance to the other; ſo that by removing either, without removing the other at the ſame Time, the Conſtitution will run a great Riſk of being overturn'd.

Many Cauſes, Sir, contribute to raiſe a Party againſt the beſt and wiſeſt Adminiſtration. In this Life, it is impoſſible for us to be compleatly happy. All Men feel ſome Wants, Preſſures, or Misfortunes; and very few are willing to impute them to their own Folly, or to any miſtake in their own Conduct. To ſuch Men, the Adminiſtration is the Origine of all their Evils, and the Cauſe of all their Sufferings; they imbibe a bad Opinion of the Adminiſtration and of courſe, condemn and oppoſe all its Meaſures. This muſt raiſe a great many Enemies to the Government, in every County, and their Number will be conſiderably increaſed by thoſe who are diſappointed of the Honours or Poſts they expected, and in their own Opinion deſerved; as well as by thoſe that wiſh for a change in one Adminiſtration, for no other Reaſon but becauſe they hope for a ſhare in the next. It is certainly an Honour to have a ſhare in the Government of one's Country. And for the moſt Part, the Honour is attended with great Emoluments. But as comparatively very few in any Country, can be advanced to Poſts in the Government, and as ſtill fewer can have the Poſts which they aſpire to, and think, they deſerve, as the Candidates for every Title of Honour, or Poſt of Profit, muſt be a numerous Body. Of theſe, ſince only one can be choſen, all the reſt will, of courſe, imagine they have not had Juſtice done to their Merit. For who is ſo modeſt as to attribute a Diſappointment to his own want of Capacity, or to the ſuperior Qualifications of a Rival? ſuch therefore as are thus diſappointed, will begin to entertain a ſecret Animoſity, perhaps, declare open Enmity to thoſe in ſuperior Stations and at the Head of Affairs.

These two Sorts of Men united, will always make a conſiderable Party in every Nation, a Party ready to cenſure the wiſeſt Meaſures, and arraign the moſt able Goverment. To which may be added, another Party, which, no free Country is without, of ſuch as are by Profeſſion and Principles oppoſite to the People in Power, and will conſequently diſapprove of every Meaſure taken by the Adminiſtration. In this Country, there are no leſs than three different Parties: The *Jacobites* on one Side, and the Republicans on the other, I may call the two Extremes; and the third Party, which is for ſupporting our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, may be juſtly termed the proper Mean between them.

From hence, Sir, it may eaſily be computed what a numerous Body thoſe in Power will always have to ſtruggle with. All the Diſcontented, the Diſappointed, the *Jacobites*, and the Republicans, will always unite in condemning and oppoſing the Meaſures of an Adminiſtration, let them be ever ſo wiſe, or ever ſo juſt; they will by their Inſinuations, Complaints, or Intrigues, be often able to gain over ſome well meaning and unthinking Men, to ſupport their Schemes and propagate their Opinions. With regard to Senates, and the Choice of Members, the Adminiſtration has no Defence againſt this formidable Coalition of Intereſts, but by the Prudence of their Meaſures and the Steadineſs of their Conduct to engage moſt Gentlemen of Credit and Fortune in their Intereſt. Whilſt the Adminiſtration purſues proper and juſtifiable Meaſures, ſuch Gentlemen will be ready to join them with their Votes and Intereſt, ſo that an Adminiſtration thus ſupported will always have a prevailing Influence, both in the Senate, and at Elections; ſuch an Influence, as the Majority of thoſe whoſe Fortunes and Capacities give them the greateſt Intereſt in their reſpective Counties will alway

always produce, and such an Influence will I am convinced never be accounted dangerous. This, Sir, is a natural Consequence of a right Conduct, but no Administration can have a great Number of such Friends, that persues Measures inconsistent with the Good of their Country.

I allow, Sir, that a Title of Honour, or a profitable Post, may contribute in no little degree to induce some Gentlemen to judge favourably of State Measures in Cases of a doubtful Tendency. But these Titles and Posts will never be effectual Inducements with them, to approve Measures apparently wrong. A bad Government, therefore, can never, by such Means, gain many Friends; even a good Government will not be able, by the Disposal of Posts and Honours, to gain so many, as it will lose by causeless Discontents and unavoidable Disappointments in those, who must necessarily meet with a Refusal. This being the Case, if you should take away from the Crown the chief Advantage it can reap by the Disposal of Places, not only a good Administration, but even the Crown, may sink under the weight of party Prejudice, assisted by the Resentment of those who must necessarily be disobliged. As these are Disadvantages which the wisest and best Government must always have to struggle with, I think, Sir, we ought not to divest the Crown of the Power to dispose of the Employments, which it has hitherto, without any Danger to the Constitution, enjoy'd. But if you should, by this Bill, exclude all Gentlemen who shall have Posts under the Crown, you would, in my Opinion, Sir, bring the Constitution into imminent Danger. The chief Friends of the Government being thus incapacitated, the Disaffected, or Discontented would prevail in every Part of the Empire; and, this House would soon be filled with professed Enemies to the Government. To prevent this, the Administration would lye under the Necessity of employing the lowest of the People, because, by bestowing Preferments on a Man of Fortune, they would exclude one of their Friends from the House; for, I believe it will be granted, that no Administration, however wise or just, could support itself, if the Majority of this House were its professed Enemies.

Thus, Sir, I think it is evident, if this Bill should be passed, that our Armies and Fleets would soon be entirely commanded by Officers of neither Birth nor Fortune: All Posts and Offices would be filled in the same Manner, and I would gladly know, Sir, from the Gentlemen who are so fond of the Bill proposed, if they would think the Constitution safe in such Hands. In these Circumstances if an ambitious Prince should ascend the Throne, would not our Liberties be in more Danger than they can be while our Army and Fleets are commanded, and all considerable Employments executed by the chief Persons of the Nation? It has been allowed, that Persons of no Fortune will naturally be more ready to comply with the Court than others who have Estates of their own, the Security of which depends upon our Constitution; and therefore an ambitious, or arbitrary Prince, can never have any Affection for a Senate constituted like those of this Empire. If, indeed, the Prince could bring into the Senate, and turn out of it whom he pleased like the *Romanian* Emperors, he might, by their Assistance, gratify the largest Wishes of licentious Ambition; but as the Emperor can neither bring any Man into this House, nor expel him from it, and as no Man can be elected but by the free Choice of his Country, it must always consist of Gentlemen of Character and Fortune, who will restrain an arbitrary Prince. Therefore we have more Reason to fear lest it should be in the Power of a Prince to govern without a Senate, than lest he should be able to influence or direct it; and surely, when our

Armies

Armies and Fleets are commanded, and our Poſts filled by Perſons of no Fortune, it will be more eaſy for a Prince to govern without a Senate, than it can be, while the State is adminiſtered by ſuch Gentlemen as may be Members of this Houſe.

Even the Gentlemen who have ſpoken in Favour of this Bill, are ſo ſenſible of the Difficulty of obtaining the Conſent of Men of Character and Fortune to Oppreſſion and exorbitant Power, that they ſeem to think we are in no Danger, even from a Majority of Placemen, unleſs Men of no Character or Fortune are brought in here by the Intereſt of the Government. And, to magnify this Danger, they affirm, that moſt of the petty Boroughs upon the Coaſt are altogether under the Influence of the Government; and, that the little inland Boroughs would have been equally ſubjected if the late Exciſe-Scheme had paſſed into a Law. Gentlemen will not, upon this Occaſion, make that Diſtinction which I think is obvious between the State of our Government, when none but Men of good Families and Fortunes are employed by it, and the State it would be in, if few, or no ſuch, would accept of Employments, which will always be the Caſe, when it is purſuing Meaſures inconſiſtent with the public Good, or deſtructive to the Conſtitution. In the firſt Caſe, many of thoſe employ'd by the Government will be returned for inland Boroughs, as well as for thoſe on the Coaſt, not becauſe they ſerve the Government, but becauſe they have a natural Intereſt in their reſpective Counties; in the latter, as all thoſe who had any natural Intereſt, would declare againſt the Adminiſtration, it would be impoſſible that many of its Adherents ſhould be choſen, either for Coaſt, or inland Boroughs. So that had the Exciſe-Scheme paſſed into a Law, it could have had no Effect in this Caſe; for, as our Elections are free, thoſe that have the beſt Intereſt will be choſen; and as the Government's Intereſt is nothing more than the Intereſt of thoſe that are employed by it, no Exciſe-Scheme, nor any other, can be of Conſequence to a Government that has no Gentlemen of Intereſt in its Service.

I hope, Sir, it is now apparent that our Conſtitution and Liberties cannot be endangered by Placemen or Officers being Members of this Houſe, unleſs a great Number of Gentlemen of Fortune would ſacrifice themſelves, their Poſterity, and their Country, rather than hazard the Loſs of a Place under the Crown. This Suppoſition, I think, there never can be any Ground for; but, ſhould there be ſuch a general and abandoned Venality among the higher Claſſes of Men, this Bill would have no good Effect. Would ſuch Men ſerve their Country in the Senate for Nothing? They would either traffic with the Crown for private Penſions to themſelves, or Poſts and Preferments to their Truſtees or Relations, which neither Laws nor Oaths could diſcover or prevent; or elſe they would form a Party for overturning the Adminiſtration, and thus one Adminiſtration would be ruined after another, till at laſt the Country would become a Prey to ſome foreign Power, unleſs one more bold and artful than the former, ſhould fall upon a Method to eſtabliſh itſelf in arbitrary Power. Therefore, Sir, as in my Opinion there is no Occaſion for this Bill, and if there were, as it cannot, if paſſed, anſwer the Deſign propoſed by it, I am againſt bringing it in.

After the Prime Miniſter, ſpoke the Aldermen Peerur *and* Whethtoc; *then Sir* Wimgul Gumdahm, *to the following Effect:*

SIR, (Sr. W. Wyndham)

THE Right Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt has told us, that Queſtions in Politicks admit of no Demonſtration; an Opinion, which, I think, never was more ſtrongly confirmed than by this Day's Debate: Never was a Queſtion brought nearer to a Demonſtration than that now before us;

us: but to what Purpoſe? Only to ſhew that Argument has very little Force when oppoſed to Intereſt. It has hitherto been reckoned an indiſputable Maxim in Law, that Parties ought not to be Judges; this Maxim is denied, and indeed cannot be admitted by any Gentleman that ſays our Conſtitution can never ſuffer by a Majority of Placemen in this Houſe; for that thoſe Gentlemen muſt be Parties concerned in many Caſes, of which we, as Members of this Houſe, are Judges, is ſo clear, that I ſhould have been aſhamed to have given you the Trouble of hearing it proved if I had not heard the Motion now before you ſo warmly oppoſed.

Upon this Occaſion, Sir, I ſhall obſerve, that all free Governments muſt conſiſt of two diſtinct Powers, the Legiſlative and the Executive; the laſt of which is always ſubject to the Review of the former. The very Eſſence of a free Government implies, among other Things, that all thoſe who are entruſted with the executive Power, ſhall be accountable for their Conduct to the legiſlative, which always conſiſts in ſome ſort of an Aſſembly of the People; and, indeed, what Advantage could ariſe to the People from having the Power to make their own Laws, if thoſe intruſted with the executive Power might, without Fear or Controul, betray that Truſt, either by neglecting to execute the Laws, or by executing them in a Manner never intended? If they might injure or oppreſs Individuals, by pretending to act according to Law, when the Law is either wholly ſilent, or againſt them?

This is the Eſſential of a free Government, and the particular Eſtabliſhment of the Government of *Lilliput*. Thoſe entruſted with the executive Power are named by the Emperor, but accountable to, and liable to be cenſured by, the Senate. It is particularly the Buſineſs of this Houſe, which is the grand Inqueſt of the Nation, to enquire into their Conduct, and to impeach thoſe ſuſpected of any Neglect or Miſdemeanour. It is our Duty to make frequent Enquiries into the Conduct of every Officer appointed by the Crown; and in all Queſtions relating to ſuch Enquiries, the Members of this Houſe, as ſuch, are Judges of their Guilt or Innocence; conſequently every Officer that has a Seat in this Aſſembly, muſt be both Judge and Party in ſuch Caſes.

To ſay, Sir, that an Officer who happens to be a Member of this Houſe, muſt retire, when any Queſtion ariſes relating to his own Conduct, will be of no Weight; for as there may be a criminal Correſpondence between Offices, which at firſt View appear entirely diſtinct, it is impoſſible to know, when an Enquiry or any Queſtion previous to an Enquiry, into the Conduct of one Officer is moved for, how far it will be thought to affect other Offices. And therefore every Officer in this Houſe, if conſcious of indirect Practices, will think himſelf a Party concerned, in all Enquiries, that ſhall be propoſed; and conſequently, endeavour to prevent or defeat them. It is, Sir, a common Obſervation that Men of the ſame Employment, or Profeſſion, if their Buſineſs does not interfere, favour one another. It is as obvious, that all Placemen who have Seats in this Houſe, will in ſuch Enquiries, be both Judges and Parties.

Many Seſſions have paſſed without any Enquiry of this Sort, tho' frequently propoſed; an Omiſſion, which if we aſcribe to the Integrity of the Government that during ſo long a Space has rendered all Enquiries unneceſſary, we have had ſuch Happineſs as no former Period could boaſt of. But if we account the Number of Placemen, that have had Votes in this Aſſembly, to be the Cauſe, that Enquiries are brought into Diſuſe, we may deſpair of ever having any Enquiry made into the Conduct of Officers, unleſs it be promoted at the Inſtigation and by the Contrivance of Miniſters;

ſters; with a View to gain a little Popularity, by making ſome inſignificant Sacrifice to the People.

For my part, I think, Sir, the Deciſion of the Queſtion now before us, is as plain as Demonſtration itſelf can make it. We are, as Members of this Houſe, to inquire into, and judge of the Conduct of Miniſters and Officers: But we, as Miniſters and Officers, are, the very Perſons whoſe Conduct is to be inquired into. Is it not Plain then, that theſe two Characters are incompatible, unleſs we allow, that Parties may be Judges? This, Sir, is ſo evident to me, that I ſhould be for excluding all Officers and Placemen, from this Houſe, were it not for the Neceſſity of having amongſt us ſome of the Principal for the ſake of Information. If this Queſtion admits a Diverſity of Opinions, I ſhall expect Unanimity in no other, and therefore, great Care ſhould be taken, that in Debates on ſuch Queſtions all Influence, but that of Reaſon ſhould be baniſh'd; all other Motives will be ſtronger in proportion to the Importance of the Queſtion; which is an Argument of double Force againſt admitting Placemen into this Houſe.

We have been told, Sir, that Gentlemen of great Fortune and Intereſt in their Country, cannot be ſuppoſed to ſacrifice its Liberties for the ſake of a Place, precarious and uncertain. But this is ſo far from Fact, that it has always been the Caſe of every Country where the Liberties of the People have been ſacrificed. Nay, the Liberties of a People cannot be ſacrificed, except by the actual Concurrence of many Gentlemen of Fortune and Intereſt, and by a Criminal Indolence and Compliance in the reſt. There have been Senators who contrary to the Light of their own Underſtandings, have been hurry'd on by their own Avarice, Vanity, Luxury or Extravagance; there have been Senators captivated by ſpecious Pretences, to promote Meaſures, the certain, tho' not the immediate Conſequences of which have been Slavery, and arbitrary Power. But both the one and the other ſort of Men depending on their Places, would not yield to the force of Demonſtration felt or ſee the pernicious Conſequence of their own Conduct. Thus, Sir, the Liberties of any Country may probably be given up, if committed to thoſe that are not willing to loſe an honourable or profitable Employment.

To conſider, Sir, this Matter in another Light, even the Value of Liberty itſelf is but a political Queſtion. Whether a limited or an abſolute Monarchy is to be preferred, is but a Queſtion of the ſame kind; and therefore, according to the hon. Gentleman's Rule, can admit of no Demonſtration. For this Reaſon, even Gentlemen of Fortune and Intereſt in their Country, if they be in the leaſt governed by Avarice and Vanity, or inclined to Luxury or Extravagance, may be induced not only to Vote, but even to think that an abſolute Monarchy is the beſt ſort of Government, and that they ſerve their Country, by ſacrificing its Liberties. This very Doctrine has of late been ſupported in private Converſation, even in this Country, by Gentlemen who want neither Rank nor Fortune. How rational is it then to ſuppoſe, that in political Queſtions, where our Liberties are not directly and immediately, but indirectly and conſequentially concerned, a Gentleman of Diſtinction may be induced, by his Employment, to Vote away that Freedom for which he receives perhaps, in his Opinion, an equivalent? How rational is it to ſuppoſe, that this Houſe may, by theſe Means, be induced to grant ſuch Revenues, ſuch Numbers of Troops and ſuch Powers and Prerogatives to the Crown, as may for ever debar the Senate from controuling any of the Emperor's Meaſures, or puniſhing any of his Officers, but ſuch as he may be pleaſed to give up to the Vengeance of the People? In this Caſe, whatever

ever Forms of Liberty we might have left, I am ſure it would be ridiculous to ſay we had the Subſtance.

Thus, Sir, I hope it is evident even to a Demonſtration, that our Conſtitution and Liberties not only may, but muſt be deſtroy'd, except we exclude moſt Placemen, as we have already done all Penſioners; and therefore, no Objection can be invented, no Danger, or Terror ſuggeſted, that ſhall prevent me from exerting all my power to obtain this End. Slavery to me, is the higheſt of all Terrors, and therefore, I ſhall be for guarding againſt it at the Risk of any other Terror that can be imagined. But againſt the Excluſion of Placemen, I have not heard one plauſible Objection during this whole Debate. To tell us that a juſt and wiſe Adminiſtration can have no Friends of Fortune and Intereſt in their ſeveral Counties, but ſuch as have, or are to be rewarded with Places under the Crown, is very ſurprizing. Surely it muſt be granted, even on this Suppoſition, that theſe Places and Offices are now become infinitely too numerous. But this, Sir, never can be the Caſe; there are now in every County in *Lilliput*, one with another, 2 or 300 Gentlemen of Family, Fortune and Intereſt, who have no Places under the Crown, and who, under a juſt and wiſe Adminiſtration, would adhere to it, and ſupport it, in a legal Way, againſt all the *Jacobites*, Republicans, and Diſcontented, that could, under ſuch an Adminiſtration, be within the Empire. Could not the Adminiſtration find one or two to ſtand as Candidates upon their Intereſt at every Election within the County? And would not their Candidates have the Advantage of the Votes and Intereſt of all thoſe Gentlemen of Fortune within the County who had Places under the Crown, and could not themſelves be Candidates? Therefore, Sir, this Bill could oblige no future Adminiſtration to employ Men of low or deſperate Fortunes in any Office; and certainly no juſt Adminiſtration can be reduced, no wiſe Adminiſtration would reduce themſelves, to ſo fatal a Neceſſity.

It has been objected, Sir, that we ought not to make the Alteration in our Conſtitution which is now propoſed, unleſs we conclude ſuch a venal and abandoned Spirit to prevail in the Nation, that moſt Gentlemen of Family and Fortune amongſt us, would readily ſacrifice their Liberties rather than hazard the Loſs of an honourable or profitable Poſt. [But granting that Corruption has not yet made ſo great a Progreſs, the Bill may nevertheleſs be very uſeful, and of great Benefit: For it is, Sir, intended to prevent the Growth of ſuch a venal and abandoned Spirit. When the Crown had but few profitable Poſts to beſtow, the moſt abandoned Adminiſtration could not contribute much to the Growth of this Spirit; but the Crown has now ſuch a Number, that if they ſhould be applied to the purchaſing of Votes, either in this Houſe, or at Elections, ſuch a Spirit would ſoon become univerſal: It would begin in this Houſe, and grow by Example. One Gentleman, corrupted, would give Countenance to a ſecond, and a ſecond to a third, and ſo on, till at laſt it would ſpread thro' the Majority of this Houſe, and from thence to the Electors: But if this Fountain was cleared from Corruption, the Stream would ſoon run pure; for, if ſelfiſh and avaritious Senators cannot ſell their Votes, they will never buy their Elections. Vanity may ſometimes prompt them to do ſo, but this can happen but ſeldom, and the Conſequence cannot be formidable.

That Gentlemen have ever approved or oppoſed Queſtions, becauſe they were Placemen, and for no other Reaſon, I ſhall not aſſert, but that they have often done ſo is the Opinion of the Nation; and I muſt obſerve, that ever ſince I ſat in the Senate-houſe, our Placemen have generally been on the ſame Side with our Miniſters. If any of them preſumed to vote on the contrary Side, they ſoon loſt their Places: Nay, even

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in this Houſe we have heard it delivered as a miniſterial Maxim, *That the Man who, in Compliance with the Dictates of his Conſcience, votes againſt any of the Miniſter's Meaſures or Schemes in Senate, is unworthy of any Favours from the Crown*; and hence I conclude that the Bill moved for is neceſſary. The whole Nation thinks ſo; and if this Motion ſhould be rejected, they think the Neceſſity ſtill greater which will of Courſe raiſe ſuch Diſcontent, or Diſaffection, as may be of dangerous Conſequence to the preſent Eſtabliſhment.

No Man, Sir, can, without Aſtoniſhment, hear it aſſerted, that the Intereſt of the Miniſtry in the ſeveral little Boroughs upon our Coaſt, depends upon the natural Intereſt of thoſe that have Places under the Crown, becauſe Nothing is more known than the State of thoſe Boroughs. I ſhall grant, that if the Intereſts made there by Cuſtom-houſe-Officers, Exciſemen, Officers of Dock-yards, and Gentlemen of that exalted Claſs, be a natural Intereſt, a Clerk of the Treaſury, or Admiralty, may be ſaid to have a great natural Intereſt in his Borough; but this Intereſt depends upon his Poſt, and has thro' the whole Debate been oppoſed to his natural Intereſt. Do not we know, Sir, that many of our little Boroughs are already become ſo publickly venal, that their Brokers, or rather their Pimps, deal as openly for the Sale of them, as Bawds for that of a Proſtitute. This infamous Traffic I am for putting an End to; and as the Bill now propoſed will be of great Service for this Purpoſe, I ſhall be not only for bringing it in, but for having it paſſed into a Law.

The reſt who ſpoke in this Debate ſupported the foregoing Arguments, which do not admit of great Variety, but ſeveral remarkable Expreſſions were made uſe of much to the Entertainment of the Aſſembly. For it is obſerved by Mr *Gulliver*, that the *Clinabs* of *Lilliput* made very frequent Uſe of ludicrous Expreſſions, and Strokes of private Satire. Of this Kind was an Obſervation of the Urg; *Ptir*, that the Place-men were a Set of *ſturdy Beggers*; in which he not only hinted at a Reproach thrown upon the Merchants of *Lilliput*, which was reſented by the whole People, but at a private Story of a *Clinab* in Office, who being denied ſome Preferment which he asked for a *Clinab*, his Friend, ſummoned ſome other *Clinabs* of his Acquaintance, and went to the Miniſter; and, inſtead of petitioning with Submiſſion generally practiſed on theſe Occaſions, made a loud and importunate Demand of the Poſt, although it had been promiſed to another Gentleman, not then a *Clinab*, uſing ſome Menaces of Reſentment if they met a Refuſal: The Miniſter, not accuſtomed to ſuch Treatment, was either compelled, or ſuprized, into a Compliance; and the *ſturdy Beggers* went off triumphant! — However, this Inſtance affords one Proof of what is advanced in the Miniſter's Speech, *that when the Crown obliges ſome, it unavoidaly diſobliges others.*

Another Paſſage taken Notice of, was a ſhort Speech made by a young Nobleman, Commander of a Ship of War, who ſignified his Hopes, that the Bill was not to extend to Commanders in the Sea Service: Whether he was apprehenſive that leſs Indulgence was to be expected for any ill Conduct, if he ſhould loſe his Seat in the Senate, or thought his Excluſion an Abridgment of his Power to ſerve his Country, both what he and a Land-Officer ſaid, to the like Purport, was not heard without giving room to reflect, how certainly Self-Intereſt will operate, and how readily each Man will exempt himſelf from a general Cenſure.

The Queſtion at laſt being put, the Houſe divided, and it was carried in the Negative. Yeas 207. *Noes* 223. *Preſent* 430. *Majority* 16.

A Debate on the ſame Subject happened in the *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons in *February*, 1734, being the laſt Seſſion of the then Parliament, which is inſerted in the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, Vol. IV. The Bill was at that Time rejected, after the ſecond reading, 230 to 191. Preſent 421. Majority 39.

This Account of Debates *to be continued.*

N.B. *We ſhall alſo give our Readers, at proper Opportunities, the Subſtance of the moſt important Debates that have happened in the Parliament of* England, *before the Commencement of our Magazine, beginning with a remarkable one in the Protectorſhip of* Cromwel.

An exact LIST *of the House of* COMMONS *elected in* 1734, *as it ſtood in their laſt Seſſion*, Dec. 31, 1740. *With a Blank for the next.*

N. B. Thoſe in *Italic*, not in the laſt Parliament.
' Before a Name, ſhews *thoſe who came in after the firſt Returns.*
Sir after a Name — *the Honour ſince Election.*
¶ *Knights of the Bath.* p. c. *Privy Counſellors.*

----1741.------

Abingdon, Berks Robert Hucks Eſq;
Agmondeſham, Bu Henry *Marſhall*, ' *Tho. Gore*
--Weſt, Tho. Aſkby, Eſqrs. *St Albans, Hertf.* Sr Thomas Aſton, *Bt. Tho. Aſhby*
Alborough, Suff. *William Conolly*, Geo. Purvis
Aldborough, Yo 'John Jewkes, '*Andrew Wilkinſon*
Allerton, North. Yo. '*Wm Smeſt*, Henry Peirſe
John Wallop, John Pollen Eſqrs *Andover, Hants* Wm Guidot, *Jn Pollen*
Angleſea, Wales *Nicholas Bayly* of *Placenuydd*
Apulby, Weſtmorld. Walter Plumer, Jn Ramſden *Sir*
Arundel, Suſſ. Sr Jn Shelly Bt, '*Garton Orme*
Aſhburton, Devon Thomas Bladen, '*Joſeph Taylor*
--Pellworth, Wm. Stanhope Eſq. *Aylesbury, Bucks* Chriſto. Tower, *Geo. Champion Sr*
Banbury, Oxf. ' *Wm Moore*
Barnſtable, Dev. ' *John Baſſet*, The. Forteſcue
Bath, Somerſetſh *General* Geo. Wade, *Jn Codrington*
Beaumaris, Wales Lord Viſc. '*Bulkeley*
Bedfordſh *Sr* Rowld Alſton *Bt, S Rog. Burgoine*
Bedford '*Sr Bottler Chernocke Bt.* Sa. Ongley
Bedwin, Gr. Wilts William Sloper, '*Edward Popham*
Beeralſton, Dev. '*Samuel Heathcote*, *Jn Briſlow*
Berks, Winchcomb Howard Packer, '*Penyſton Powney*
Berwick '*Tho. Watſon*, 'Ld Viſ. *Barrington*
Beverly, Yorkſh Ellerker Bradſhaw, 'Ch. Pelham
Bewdly, Wor. ' *Brig. Phineas Bowles.*
Biſhops Caſtle, Sal. Robt More, *Edw. Kynaſton*
Blechingly, Surrey { *Sir* Wm. Clayton *of* Marden, *Bt.* / *Kenrick Clayton* his Son
Bodmin, Cornw. Jn Laroche, Sr Jn Heathcote, Bt.
Borobridge, Yo. *Maj. G.* Ja. Tyrrel, Geo. Gregory
Boſſiney, Corn. Viſc. Palmerſton, '*Peregrine Paulet*
Boſton, Lin. *Hon. Albemarle Bertie, Rich. Fydell*
Brackly, North. ¶ *Sr* P. Methuen, Geo. Lee, *LL.D.*
Harry Gough, Tho. Archer--- *Bramber, Suſſ.* *Sr* Hen. Gough *Bt. Harry Gough*
Breconſhire *John Jeffreys.*
Geo. Dodington--Pawlet---- Brecon *Town* *Hon. John Talbot.*'
Bridgwater, Som. Geo. Dodington, '*Cha. Wyndham Sr*
Bridport, Dorſ. Wm Bowles, *Solomon Aſhley*
Briſtol *Sr* Abrm Elton *Bt*, '*Edw. Southwell*
Bridgnorth, Sal. *Tho. Whitmore, Gray James Grove*
Buckinghamſh *Sr* Wm Stanhope¶, *Sr* T. Lee *Bt.*
Buckingham *T. R. Grenville*, Geo. Denton
Caln, Wilts Wm Duckett, *Walter Hungerford*
Cambridgeſh Sam. Shepheard, Henry Bromley
Cambridge T. { Sr John Hynde Cotton *Bart.* / 'Gilbert Affleck Eſq;
Cambridge *Univ. Hble* Ed. Finch, Tho. Townſhend
Camelford, Corn. *Sr* T. Lyttelton, Ja Cholmondeley

Oooo

Canterbury	'Sr Tho. Hales Bt, *Tho. Knight*	
Cardiffe Glam.	*Herbert Mackworth*	
Cardigansh	*Walter Lloyd of* Peterwell	
Cardigan *T.*	Richard Lloyd of *Mabus* Esq	
Carlisle, *Cumb.*	Hon. *Col.* Ch. Howard, Jn Hylton	
Carmarthensh.	Sir Nicholas Williams *Bt*	
Carmarthen *T.*	Arthur Bevan *of* Laugharne	
Carnarvanshire	'*John Winn*,	
Carnarvan	Thomas Winn *of* Bodvean	
Castlerising, Nfk.	*Maj G.* Ch. Churchill, 'Ld *Andover*	
Cheshire	Cha. Cholmondeley, *Jn Crewe jun*	
Chester	*Sir* Ro. Grosvenor, *Sr* Ch. Bunbury *Bts*	
Chichester *Suss.*	Hon. James Brudenell, *Tho. Yates*	J. Brudenell, Th. Page.
Chippenham Wilts.	*Richard Long*, '*Edw. Bayntun*	Bainton Rolt. Sr. Edw. Thomas
Chip. Wicomb, Bu.	Harry Waller, 'Sr *Cha. Vernon, Bt*	
Chri. Church, Hants	*Edw. Hooper, jun.* '*Ch. Arm. Pawlet*	
Cirencester, Glo.	Tho. Master, '*Henry Bathurst*	Ditto ———
Clithero, Lanc.	Tho. Lister, *Wm Curzon*	
Cockermouth Cum.	*Hble* Wm Finch, '*Eldred Curwen*	
Colchester, Ess.	*Matthew Martin*, '*Jacob Houblon*	
Corfcastle, Dor.	John Bankes, John Bond	
Cornwal	*Sr* Wm Carew, Sr Jo. St Aubin *Bts*	
Coventry	'John Neale, 'Ld *Euston*	
Cricklade, Wilts	*Sr* Tho. Reade *Bt.* '*Cha. Gore*	
Cumberland,	Sr Ja Lowther, S *Jos. Pennington* Bts	
Dartmth. Clifton, Hardress, Devon.	George Treby, Walter Cary	
Denbighsh	Watkin-Williams Wynn, '*Sir*	
Denbigh	John Myddelton of *Chirk Castle*	
Derbysh	Ld Cha Cavendish, Sr Nath. Curzon	
Derby	*Ld* Ja Cavendish, 'John Stanhope	
Devizes, Wilts	Fran. Eyles, jun. '*John Garth*	
Devonshire	Henry Rolle, '*John Bampfylde*	
Dorsetshire	Geo. Chafin, Edm. Morton Pleydell	
Dorchester	John Browne, '*Robt Browne*	
Dover	David Papillon, *Thomas Revell*	Ld Sackville, Th. Revell
Downton, Wilts	Ant. Duncombe, *Jos. Wyndham Ashe*	
Droitwich, Worc.	Edw. Foley, Tho. Winnington	
Dunwich, Suff.	Sr Geo Downing¶ *Bt*, 'Wm Morden	
Durham *County*	John Hedworth. Geo. Bowes	
Durham	John Shafto, Henry Lambton	
Eastlow, Cornw.	Cha Longueville, '*Henry Legge*	
St Edmonds Bury	Tho Hervey, *Col.* Tho. Norton	
Essex	Sr Rob. Abdy Bt. Tho. Bramston	
Evesham, Wor.	Sr John Rushout *Bt. Wm Taylor*	
Exeter	*Tho Balle*, Sr '*Hen. Northcote Bart.*	
Eye, Suffolk. Hon.	Step. Cornwallis, Jn Cornwallis	
Flintshire	*Thomas Mostyn* of *Mostyn*, Sir	
Flint	*Sr George Wynne, Bt.*	
Fowey, Cornwal.	Wm Wardour, Jonat. Rashleigh	
Gatton, Surrey	'*Charles Docminique*, '*Geo. Newland*	
St Germans, Corn.	*Ld Baltimore, Charles Montagu*	
Glamorgansh	Bussy Mansel.	

Glouceſterſh *Hble Benj. Bathurſt, Tho Cheſter*
Glouceſter *Col.* Jn Selwyn, Benj. Bathurſt
Grampound, Corn. Tho. Hales, *Capt.* '*Tho. Treſuſis*
Grantham, Linc. LdVi. Tyrconnel ¶ Sr Mic. Newton ¶
Grimsby, Linc. Sr Rob. Sutton ¶, *Robt Knight*
EaſtGrinſted, Suſſ. Earl of *Middleſex, Edw. Conyers*
Guilford, Surry '*Denzill Onſlow*, Col. Ric. Onſlow
Harwich, Eſſ. Cha. Stanhope, Carteret Leathes
Haſlemere, Sur. *Gen.* Ja. Oglethorpe, Peter Burrell,
Haſtings, Suſſ. { Sr William Aſhburnham *Bt.* / Thomas Pelham, jun. Eſq;
Haverfordweſt, Pembr. Eraſmus Philipps, *Sir*
Helſton, Cornw. John Evelyn, John Harris
Hereford ſh Edw. Harley, Velters Cornewall
Hereford *Tho. Foley, jun. Sr Jn Morgan* Bart
Hertford ſh *Wm Plumer*, '*Charles Ceſar*
Hertford *Sr* Tho. Clarke *Kt. Nath. Braſſey*
Heydon, Yorkſh. '*Col.* Hen. Pulteney, Geo. Berkeley
Heytſb. Wilts Edw. Aſhe, *Pierce A Court*
HighamFerrers, Northamptonſhire. Hble John Finch
Hindon, Wilts *George Fox*, ' *Henry Fox*
Honyton, Dev. Sr Wm Yonge ¶, *WmCourtenay, Sr*, Bts
Horſham, Suſſ. Cha. Eversfield, *Charles Ingram*
Hull Geo. Crowle, Henty Maiſter
Huntingdonſh. Rob. Pigott, '*Charles Clarke*
Huntingdon *Brig.* Rog. Handaſyd, *Edw. Montagu*
Hytbe, Kent. Wm Glanville, Hercules Baker
Ilcheſter, Som. Cha. Lockyer, *Sr Robt Brown Bt*
Ipſwich, Suſſ. Wm Wollaſton, *Saml Kent*
St Ives, Cornw. Sr Rob. Rich *Bt. Wm Mackworth Praed*
Kellington, Cor. Thos. Copleſton, Iſaac Leheup
Kent Sr Edw. Dering, '*Sr Chriſt. Powell*, Bts
Knareſboro, Yo. Sr Hen. Slingsby *Bt. Hble* Rd Arundel
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At a late Meeting of ſeveral young Gentlemen, Apprentices of the City of London, *to conſider of a proper Method to congratulate that brave Man Admiral* Vernon, *on his glorious Succeſſes (when it ſhall pleaſe God to return him ſafe to this City) their* Preſident *addreſſed them in theſe Words,*

Gentlemen,

I Am ſenſible there have been ſeveral Obſtacles raiſed to the Propoſal now before us; ſome have ridicul'd it without giving the leaſt Reaſon for ſo doing, others indeed have allowed it to be good, but, as if they were aſham'd of promoting that which is good, have refuſed to ſign it, till others have ſet them the Example; nay, ſome are ſo baſe and mercenary, that their chief Enquiry has been, what they ſhould get by it. Theſe Objections and Excuſes, Gentlemen, in my Opinion, ſeem rather to prove the Decay of Public Spirit, and the Degeneracy, which, of late Years, has ſpread itſelf, alas! too univerſally, through this Nation, than that the Propoſal we are met upon, is in itſelf either mean or diſhonourable. In my Opinion, it is an Action which will ſhow, that though we are in a lower Station, yet we have not leſs Gratitude than our Superiors; it will ſhew that though we are not in a Capacity to fight for our Country, yet we have Hearts burning with the moſt ardent Zeal for its Honour and Welfare; it will unite the different Members of our Body into one Society, which we may afterwards continue by conſtituting an annual Meeting. Theſe are the Advantages, my Friends, which we ought to perſue, and if you are all determin'd, as I believe you are, to promote this Deſign with the ſame Spirit, as I am reſolv'd to do, I make no doubt but we ſhall be able to put it in Execution, to our own Honour, and the Diſgrace of thoſe who have refus'd their Concurrence. I ſhall no longer treſpaſs on your Time, Gentlemen, than only to ſay, that as the Action we are now upon ought to be executed with the greateſt Decency and Order, none will be admitted as Members, but ſuch as are capable of behaving themſelves with that Decency which is requiſite on ſuch an Occaſion.

Afterwards, a Motion being made, that the Thanks of the Company ſhouldbe given the Preſident, for his Speech, it was unanimouſly agreed to. To which he made this Reply.

Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible of the Honour you do me, and muſt attribute it more to your Generoſity, and Good-nature, than my Merit. However I ſhall always endeavour to deſerve your Eſteem, by making uſe of all Opportunities, which ſhall offer, to promote the Intereſt, and Honour of the Body of which I am a Member.

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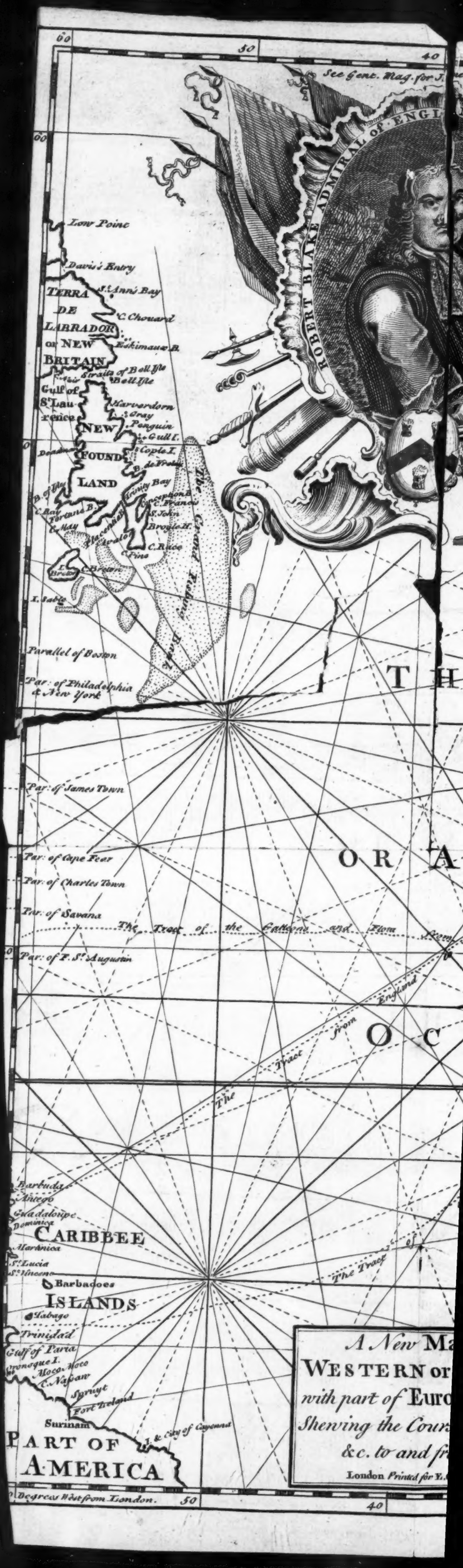

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The French possess this River, Moore's Travels p. 301.
The English Africa Company have a Port at the Mouth & Factories up this River, a Map of which is given by y above mentiond Author
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II. A new MAP or CHART of the *Weſtern* or *Atlantic Ocean*, with the Effigies of Admiral *Blake* and *Vernon*. ---- Delivered with *July* Magazine. To be placed at the End of the Vol.

III. Draught of the Caſtle of *San Lorenzo*, or *Chagre*, and the Situation of Admiral *Vernon*'s Ships. ---- To be placed at p. 350.

IV. A View of the Town and Caſtle of St *Auguſtine*, and the *Engliſh* Camp before it. ---- To be placed at p. 359. *both delivered with* Nov. *Mag.*

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